The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Enrique de Bourbon Killed by Montpensier.

Excitement in Madrid Over the Duel and Its Result.

A Hundred Cubans Killed Near Trinidad.

Particulars of the Wreck of the Steamship Eagle.

Admiral Poor's Report of His Proceedings in Hayti.

EUROPE.

The Threatened Duel Fought—The Bourbon Killed by Montpensier—Prominent Republicans the Seconds of the Duke.

MADRID, March 12.—The duel between the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and ENRIQUE DE BOURBON occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Gens. CORDOVA and ALAMINOR. Those of the Prince were Señor RUBIO and another, (name unknown,) both Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement.

Renewed Hopes in England for the Safety of the City of Boston—The Journals on the Land Qestion, American Women and the French Letter to Rome—Jules Favre Censured in Paris—The Conjugal Troubles of the Ex-Queen of Spain.

LONDON, March 12.—The arrival of the steamer *Smidt* at New-York has had the effect of strengthening confidence in the safety of the *City of Boston*. The belief is now general, both here and at Liverpool, that the missing steamer will be heard from at the Azore Islands.... The *Saturday Review* of today, in reviewing the recent debates on the Irish Land bill, thinks the difficulties of that measure are fast vanishing before the earnest purpose of both political parties. It also has an editorial article on the subject of the "Shrieking Sisterhood," ridiculing the tendencies of the American women, but distinguishing, however, between "the undemonstratively beneficent and the mere social theorists."....The London journals consider the French note to Rome a diplomatic error, into which OLLIVIER was led by following the advice of JULES FAVRE.

PARIS, March 12.—The radical journals of this city attack JULES FAVRE bitterly for having, in his last discourse in the Corps Legislatif, promised his aid to the Ministry....The King of the Belgians is expected here to-night or to-morrow. ....The ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain and her husband, Don FRANCISCO D'ASSIS, have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom will be JULES FAVRE.

CUBA.

Escape of Gen. Goicouria—Reported Slaughter of Insurgents—The Imprisoned Masons—A Judge Sent to the Morro Castle for Ordering Their Release.

HAVANA, March 12.—Gen. GOICOURIA and some of his followers have escaped from Camaguey and gone toward Las Tunas....The Government troops in the vicinity of Trinidad have recently killed one hundred insurgents....A Judge yesterday illegally released the Masons who were in jail....Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS thereupon placed the Judge in the Morro Castle, and ordered the Masons to report themselves to the City Jail as under arrest.

THE STEAM-SHIP EAGLE.

Arrival of the Passengers at Norfolk, Va.—Their Statement of the Disaster—Large Portion of the Specie Saved—Present Condition of the Wreck.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 10.—Two passengers from the wrecked steam-ship *Eagle* arrived in Norfolk at a late hour last night. Their names are Señor RUIS DE LEON, of Havana, and D. KNOWLTON, of New-York City. They make the following report concerning that vessel:

On last Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, the Captain announced at the supper table that they had sixteen fathoms of water, and were about twelve miles out from Body Island. After supper, upon coming on deck, the officer announced fifteen fathoms of water, which would indicate a distance of about ten miles from land. The Captain then went forward, and, seeing something on the starboard bow which looked like land, ordered the vessel to be kept off a point; but the order had scarcely been given when she struck on a sand bar, and remained hard and fast aground. The Captain called all hands and commenced throwing the cargo overboard in order to ease her off. The weather was calm, and the ship lay at ease, and by morning the vessel was backed off some ten feet, when it was discovered that she had stove a large hole in her bows, and the effort had to be abandoned. Shortly after sunrise a strong north-east wind set in, which made the vessel labor heavily, and efforts were at once made for landing the passengers and crew. This was a very hazardous undertaking, and required two days, Saturday and Sunday, to accomplish it. One of the boats was stove and two were swamped during the operation, but no lives were lost. The baggage and effects of the crew and passengers were saved, together with about $200,000 in Spanish gold. Such of the cargo as was thrown overboard drifted away to the southward, and that remaining in the vessel will be a total loss. When these gentlemen left the ship she was laying about half a mile out, broadside on, and every sea making a clean breach over her. The passengers were kindly cared for by the inhabitants of the island until Wednesday, when they chartered a schooner and sailed for Elizabeth City, leaving the Captain and crew with the wreck.

Capt. THOMAS CRILLEN, the underwriters' agent at Norfolk, set out for Body Island as soon as he learned of the disaster, and the wrecking tugs *Resolute* and *Orland* also went to her assistance. The weather today has been very favorable, and it is hoped that the vessel may yet be taken off and saved.

Another Marine Disaster—An Unknown Schooner Run Down by a Steamer—The Crew Saved.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—The steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. HILL, of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's line, collided with an unknown schooner last night, near Craney Island, on her way from Norfolk to Baltimore. Capt. HILL immediately lowered a boat and took the crew (the Captain and four men) to the Craney Island Lighthouse. The schooner had no lights up, and was steered by a colored man at the time of the accident, the Captain and the balance of the crew being below. The schooner was in ballast and no doubt sunk soon after being struck.

THE DOMINICAN QUESTION.

Interview of Admiral Poor with the Haytian Government—No Interference with the Dominicans Pending the Negotiations—Feeling in Hayti—Rumored Attack upon an American Man-of-war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral POOR, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated at Cape Haytien, Feb. 12. Admiral POOR had called upon the Provisional President and, after the usual interchange of civilities, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port. The President summoned his Cabinet and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his Government, namely, that negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and that while they were pending this Government had determined with its whole power to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytian or any other Government with that of the Dominicans; and if any attempts should be made upon the Dominicans during the negotiations under the Haytian or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return. The President and the Secretary of State expressed the hope that the friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the United States would not be interrupted, and that while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy. Admiral POOR afterward learned unofficially that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States Government, accompanied with force. The United States steamers *Severn* and *Dictator* arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 9th of February. The day before the arrival of the *Severn* at Port-au-Prince a rumor was in circulation in the town that a collision had occurred at Cape Haytien between the *Nantasket* and the Haytian man-of-war *Terror*, (late the *Pequot*,) in consequence of the protection given by the former to the American Consul. It was also reported by the two pilots who brought in the *Severn* and *Dictator*, with a discrepancy as to the result. An examination by the Admiral proved the rumor without foundation.

The following Haytian vessels were at anchor in Port-au-Prince: *Maratansa*, *Quaker City*, *Alexander Petion*, *Galetea* and *Mount Vernon*, a transport. The *Quaker City* is dismantled.

THE WEST.

Large Anti-Taxation Meeting in Chicago—Great Revival of Religion in Cincinnati—The Dayton Distillers—General News.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A large number of leading business men of Chicago have signed a call for a mass meeting to-night, for the purpose of memorializing Congress, and adopting such other means as may be deemed proper to secure an early reduction of taxes, both under the Internal Revenue laws and Tariff laws. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. THOMAS HAYNE, Hon. E. A. STORRS and others.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 12.—According to authentic information gathered by the *Gazette*, in the fifty churches in this city and suburbs 2,092 members have been added during the present revival. This, however, does not embrace all the converts, very many of whom have not yet united with any church, and some churches have not been heard from. Of 1,259 whose ages are known, there is no person under seventy years, and but thirty-seven between the ages of fifty and seventy years. Between the ages of twelve and twenty years and twenty and fifty years the numbers are about equal....The distillers of the Third District (Dayton) are showing indignation at the enforcement of the forty-eight-hour rule. One or two have paid their assessments for deficiency under protest, with the intention of commencing suits against the Government....THOS. G. BALL, a collector for EHOGETH, FEBRIOGED & Co., in this city, has been discovered in carrying on a system of peculation extending back at least a year. On Tuesday last he drew his salary and decamped. Some $800 deficit have been discovered, but how much more is not known....The Grand Hotel and Opera House project of M. PIKE is attracting a great deal of attention. Two property holders have given their adhesion to the project, which, if carried out, will make Fountain-square the grandest in the country....Today has been Springlike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—A resolution was offered in the House today, requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any increase in the number of members of Congress, and to adhere to the apportionment provided for by the act of 1842, and was ordered to be printed. ....A resolution was also offered, indorsing the action of the Ohio members of Congress who voted for increasing the currency, and it was made the special order for next Thursday....A bill was introduced providing that the rate of taxation for municipal purposes in the cities of Ohio shall not exceed two and a half per cent.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—SHAHR, who shot BALDWIN on Thursday night, is himself recovering. The Grand Jury will no doubt take up the case at once. SMYTHE, who was found accessory to the act by the Coroner's jury, has not been arrested; but his father, who is a merchant in this city, is surety for his appearance. A policeman is in constant attendance on SHAHR....The House yesterday passed the Senate concurrent resolution providing for submitting to the people the constitutional amendments allowing negroes and rebels to vote and hold office; also a resolution preventing a division of the public school fund or the appropriation of public money to sectarian schools.

Condition of Tennessee—Opposition to Congressional Interference.

NASHVILLE, March 12.—Judge HACKELFORD, one of the most prominent Republicans in Tennessee, and an appointee to the Supreme Bench by Governor BROWNLOW, has addressed a card to the *Republican Banner*, stating that he is opposed to Congressional intervention in Tennessee, because it would destroy the prosperity of the State, and engender a feeling of bitterness and strife that could not be repressed for twenty years, and because it would establish a dangerous precedent, and ruin the Republican Party. Judge HACKELFORD was one of those who called the Republican Convention which met here on the 16th of February....J. N. TRIMBLE, late Representative in Congress from this district, has also taken ground against Congressional intervention.

The Virginia Republicans—Proposed Reorganization.

RICHMOND, Va., March 12.—The three Republican State Committees, in conference today, agreed to call a Convention for the purpose of reorganizing the party. The Convention will meet here on April 6....The revenue officers at Fredericksburg yesterday seized 50,000 cigars and twenty barrels of whisky, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

The Canal Contract System—Large Meeting at Buffalo—Resolutions and Speeches.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens and members of the Board of Trade was held on 'Change, today, to indorse the action of the Legislature in repealing the contract system, approving the conduct of the Erie County delegation, and congratulating the people of the entire State upon the blow given to a corrupt system and to the rings that have so long hampered commerce and trade. Appropriate resolutions were passed expressing the sentiments of the meeting on the subject of the reforms already accomplished, and the prospect of a reduction of the canal tolls. Speeches were made by Hon. A. P. NICHOLS, J. M. SCHERMERHORN and others.

THE EAST.

Sad Accident at Saco, Me.—Fire at Calais—Politics in Belfast—Important Vote of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Stockholders—Anniversary of the "Sixth Massachusetts"—Supposed Murder in Connecticut—Miscellaneous.

SACO, Me., March 12.—As the 12 o'clock train from Boston for Portland was passing the crossing in this city, this afternoon, the engine struck a sleigh containing JOHN J. SAWYER, of Buxton; OLIVER TRACEY, agent of the West Buxton Woolen Mills, and H. PARTRIDGE, of Saco. Mr. PARTRIDGE escaped unhurt; Mr. TRACEY was killed almost instantly, and Mr. SAWYER fatally injured.

CALAIS, Me., March 12.—This morning a fire broke out in the furniture store of GILLIS & GALLAGHER. The stock and fixtures were entirely consumed. The loss is $5,000; insured $3,000. The books and papers were saved. The building is owned by S. P. POOLE, who loses $1,400. He has no insurance. The flames extended to two adjoining buildings, which were damaged to the amount of $2,000; insurance, $1,600.

BELFAST, Me., March 12.—At a Democratic caucus this evening, JOSEPH H. KALER was unanimously nominated for Mayor. Strong resolutions in favor of adhering to strict party lines were presented by Hon. RICHARD MOODY and passed. The caucus was fully attended.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company today, it was unanimously voted that the directors be authorized to place a second mortgage upon the property of the corporation for a sum not exceeding $15,000,000, said mortgage to be made to DWIGHT FOSTER, E. C. SHERMAN and BENJAMIN E. BATES as trustees.

DANVERS, Mass., March 12.—A fire last night destroyed the shoe manufactory of RICE & SANGER, stitching shop of KEITH & HALL, and an adjoining building. Loss $10,000.

LOWELL, Mass., March 12.—The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment are making arrangements for observing the anniversary of their passage through Baltimore on the 19th of April, 1861. They will go to Worcester this year, as one company of the regiment was from that city.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 12.—A wagon containing chromos and engravings, evidently belonging to a picture dealer, probably from Bridgeport, Conn., was found yesterday in the woods, near Coscob, in that State, abandoned. An agent's book was found in the wagon, but there was no name in it. The horse is a good one. Three strangers have been arrested by Sheriff NEWMAN on suspicion that they are in some way connected with the disappearance of the owner of the wagon; but up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no clue had been obtained to the mystery.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—At the annual meeting of the Fourth Church Aid Society last night the resignation of Rev. N. J. BURTON, the pastor, was read, and a resolution accepting it passed, subject to the decision of a council.

PACIFIC COAST.

Proposed Australian Steam-ship Line—The New Gold Discoveries in San Diego—Sailing of the Jamestown on a Long Cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A memorial to the Legislature asking for the passage of a resolution urging Congress to grant a subsidy to a steam-ship line between San Francisco and Australia is receiving the signatures of the principal merchants....There is considerable excitement here concerning the newly discovered gold mines in San Diego County. Many persons have gone overland to San Diego, and the steam-ship *Oriflame* will leave on Sunday with passengers for the same destination....The Legislature has located the State Normal School at San Jose....The sloop of war *Jamestown* sailed yesterday for a two years' cruise among the islands of the South Pacific. Prince KANIKA, a member of the Royal family of Hawaii, who has been on a visit to California, returns to Honolulu by the *Jamestown*. The United States steamer *Sarnac* sailed for Mazatlan, Mexico, today....The ship *Yosemite* has sailed for Cork.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—TOBIAS BOUCK, of Schoharie, went into the City Bank today to deposit $1,200, left his money on the desk, and stepped in the back room to see the Cashier. When he returned the money was gone. The case was given to Detective BRADT, and in a few hours he recovered the money by arresting LEWIS H. THOMPSON and HENRY SNYDER, of Greenbush.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Three hundred and thirty-seven doctors of medicine have been graduated this week by our four colleges, including fourteen by the Women's Medical College, and 160 today by the Jefferson Medical College.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—The Legislature has finally passed the bill incorporating the Louisiana Dredging Company. It provides for keeping open one or more of the passes at the mouth of the river to a depth of twenty-two feet.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 12.—SAMUEL F. WILSON, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Picayune*, died today at the age of sixty-five years.

Strike of Maryland Iron Workers.

From the Baltimore Sun, March 12.

About 1,000 men who are usually employed at the Abbott Iron Company's Works, at Canton, quit work about a month ago and not one furnace has been in blast since, nor any men whatever at work in the buildings. The Company had announced that the wages of all the workmen employed in the mills would be reduced, as was alleged, in accordance with the prices now paid in Pittsburg and other large cities in which much iron manufacturing is carried on, and in consequence, as was further alleged, of the decline in the cost of provisions and other articles of family consumption. The workmen, however, did not take the same view of the case. The puddlers were the first who struck, and were followed by the heaters and others. The puddlers received the highest wages of any of the workmen, making, it is stated, from $3 to $7 per day, according to grade of work, the price hitherto paid them having been $6 per ton of iron handled. The Company propose to reduce from $6 per ton to $5 per ton, and say that they are constrained to do so in order to compete with the lowered market price of iron manufactures produced by cheapened labor. The day laborers received $1 31 per day, which it was also proposed to reduce in proportion. It is alleged by some that the action of the puddlers is keeping idle a more numerous body of men than themselves, consisting mostly of day laborers, the majority of whom do other kinds of work at lower wages, and therefore cannot afford to remain idle any great length of time. It is stated that the puddlers agreed a few days ago to work for the reduced wages proposed by the Company, but the heaters have not come to terms yet, so that it is impossible to say when work will be resumed, as it cannot be done until both parties signify their willingness to proceed.

Woman Suffrage in Minnesota—Gov. Austin's Reasons for Declining to Sign the Bill.

GOV. AUSTIN, of Minnesota, declined to sign the bill submitting the question of female suffrage to the people for the following reasons:

Section 1 of article 7 of the State Constitution provides who shall be "voters" in this State; and section 1 of article 14 provides that no amendment prepared by the Legislature shall be adopted unless a majority of voters present and voting shall have ratified the same. The word "voters" as used in the section last cited, means a vote as defined in the first section referred to. This bill proposes to test the question in a manner not within the Constitution. There is yet but little or no evidence or manifestation of any public sentiment among the people at large in this State in favor of the proposed change, and it is attempted by this act to force the question upon the people, and inaugurate a campaign upon an issue which they have not made, and in which they have manifested no interest. I deem the bill not in conformity to the Constitution in some of its provisions, and premature.

WASHINGTON.

Insurrection in North Carolina—Government Aid Asked for—The Sale of Cadetships—International Coinage—The House Proceedings—Feeling Regarding the Army Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has called on the President for additional military aid to assist the civil authorities in maintaining the peace in Allemance County, which he has proclaimed in insurrection against the State authority. Gen. LITTLEFIELD, who arrived here to-night, is the bearer of important dispatches from the Governor on the subject, which will be presented on Monday.

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

The Military Committee was not in session today, and nothing further has been done in the matter of the cadet investigation. The subject still excites a good deal of attention here, but not to the extent that it did some weeks ago.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, of New-York, appeared before the Committee on Weights and Measures, about three hours today, in reference to the adoption of a uniform system of international coinage. Some action will probably be taken on this subject during the present session.

THE HOUSE GENERAL DEBATE.

The usual Saturday speeches were made in the House today, about one-third of the members being present. Finances, reconstruction, the tariff, and so on, were twisted and turned and tortured to the satisfaction of the speakers, the dissatisfaction of the official reporters and all others who were obliged to be unwilling listeners. The Senate was not in session and the Capitol was as dull as it could well be. Some little work was done in the committees, but as a general thing Congressmen confined their operations almost entirely to Departments.

FEELING ON THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill has created quite a sensation here, and much feeling is expressed *pro* and *con* on the subject. The fate of the measure is by no means certain. The force of the economical arguments is pretty generally acknowledged, but at the same time it is felt that there are other things to be considered besides mere dollars and cents, and that among them is national honor and gratitude.

IMPROVING THE JAMES RIVER, VA.

A delegation of prominent business men from Richmond, Va., appeared before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors this forenoon, to urge the passage of an appropriation for the improvement of the James River. They ask $250,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House met for general debate, as if in Committee of the Whole, Mr. COBURN in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*. There were not a dozen members in their seats on the Republican side of the House. The attendance on the Democratic side was somewhat larger, but the House had a generally deserted and dreary appearance. The proceedings were devoid of public interest, the only notable incident being an indorsement by Mr. ELDRIDGE of an editorial article on the Georgia bill in the Chicago *Tribune*. The House adjourned at 4¼ o'clock.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $490,100.

SHIPMENTS.

To national banks	$231,206
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	98,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	635,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	281,790
Total amount burned	21,020,589
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	279,320
Total amount issued therefor	20,881,520
Balance due for mutilated notes	139,069
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,602,949
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	342,364,350
And for public deposits	17,483,500

A CRIMINAL PARDONED.

President GRANT has pardoned JOHN BOYLE, convicted at the March term, 1869, of the Criminal Court, of assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

NAVY.

Lieut.-Commander BENJAMIN F. DAY has been ordered to the *Alaska*. The order of Lieut.-Commander PICKING to the *Alaska* has been revoked, and he remains on board the *Colorado*. Assistant Surgeon HAMPDEN AUBICK has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

Queer Doings in Boston—A Tale of Love, Remorse and Suicide.

From the Boston Post, March 12.

About ten days since, in a neighboring town not far from this city, and which for obvious reasons we shall designate by the letter "B.," a public ball was announced to take place on a certain night. Among the young ladies who were eager to attend the hop was the daughter of a couple who kept a boarding-house in "B.," and who were directly opposed to their daughter attending the party; and, more especially so, with a young man, a boarder in the family, whom we shall call "J." The cause of the aversion to "J." by the parents, as we are informed, was not that his character and general deportment were not far above reproach, but for some trifling reason best known to themselves. Thus matters stood until the night for the dance, when the mother informed the daughter that she must banish from her mind the idea of attending the party. To this command the daughter replied that she would go, and if no one else would go with her, she would accept the company of the Devil, should he offer to attend her. On the evening alluded to the young woman arrayed herself for the ball, but suddenly remembering that her boots were not in keeping with the rest of her costume, she left the house for the purpose of procuring the desired articles, and was returning with the above described article to her residence, when she met, as she supposed, "J.," the young man who was so obnoxious to her family. He inquired if she was not ready to accompany him to the ball, to which the lady replied that she was all ready, with the exception of changing her boots, and was then on her way to the house for that purpose. "J." objected to her wasting so much valuable time in going home which could be so pleasantly enjoyed at the party, and intimated that she could change her boots in the ladies' dressing-room. After some further parley between the pair, the girl consented to his arrangement of the matter, and both proceeded to the dance. Arriving at the hall, the couple participated in the first on the order of dances, after which nothing more of "J." was seen by the lady till very near the hour for supper, when the ingrate suddenly appeared, and after making some frivolous excuses for his absence, invited the young woman down to the supper table. The girl, naturally enough, took umbrage at the ungallant conduct of "J.," and stated her determination of going home. "J." thereupon coaxed and entreated her to wait till after supper, but finding that his requests were all in vain, and that the young lady was resolved to go home, he offered to accompany her, to which proposition she gladly consented. On the road home but little was said by either party until they had nearly reached the house, when "J." informed his companion that he was not going into the house, and presented her with a beautiful pearl-handled penknife, saying that whenever she used it to think of him; then, bidding her good night, started off and was soon out of sight. The young girl, on entering the door of her house, was confronted by her mother, who inquired where she had been. To this query the girl answered that she had been to the dance with "J." Our readers can best judge of the surprise of the daughter when she was informed that the person who she had supposed had been her partner had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and, in fact, retired long before the hour specified for the festivities to commence. The daughter would not believe this statement, until, to satisfy her incredulity, the mother conducted her to the sleeping apartment of the *bona fide* "J.," and there sure enough was the innocent cause of the dispute calmly and profoundly sleeping, little knowing that he was the object of their conversation. Nothing more was said by either party on the subject, the mother supposing that the child had deceived her in telling a wrong story, and intending to talk the affair over in the morning, retired to her room, as did, in like manner, the daughter. Not many minutes had elapsed after the mother had gone to her bedroom when she heard groans proceeding from the girl's chamber, and becoming greatly alarmed, she hastened to her daughter's apartment, and there beheld her lying on the floor, almost covered with her own blood, having cut her throat with the veritable knife given to her by the party who was her companion at the ball. A surgeon was immediately summoned, but no medical skill could save the unfortunate girl, who lingered until noon the following day. It appears when the young woman had sought the privacy of her room, the terrible words she uttered to her mother, saying that she would go to the ball if she went with the Devil, and being convinced that the real "J" was not her chaperon on the occasion, she was so much impressed with the belief that the one who personated him was no less a personage than the Prince of Darkness, that in a fit of desperation, caused by remorse at her own conduct toward her parents, she in a moment of insanity committed the rash deed which deprived her of life. The circumstances attending the above statement concerning the actual occurrence of the death by suicide of the young lady, and her presence at the ball with a party who she, among many others, supposed was a gentleman boarder at her mother's residence, are all strictly true, and can be vouched for by the very best of authority. And the only question which is enshrouded in mystery is, who was it that assumed the *personnel* of "J."

ITALY.

New Senators—The Revolutionary Fever—Usurious Banking System—Incidents of the Carnival—Movements of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

By a royal decree published the past week a batch of fifteen new Senators has been patted up. The conservative branch of the Legislature has now nearly three hundred members. Except on extraordinary occasions, not more than sixty or seventy are in the habit of coming together. It is a habit thoroughly Italian to overload the public offices with incumbents, and have the work not so well done as it would be by a few well paid agents with competence proved by a rigid inspection. Of the new Senators there is not one with a name at all familiar to you, or distinguished for services sufficiently eminent to attract the world's attention. Man's weakness for title and official place here finds a gratification so liberal as almost to touch the limit of looseness. But of the Italian Senate it has been said justly, and much to its credit, that it has never sought to be the instrument of reaction, but has sympathized with the spirit of progress almost as much as has the more popular branch of the Parliamentary body. A journal generally moderate in its utterances goes a little too far when it claims that there "is not an assembly in which is united so much genius, so much juridical learning, so much administrative wisdom and so much experience," as in this great Committee of State. It is true that some of the best names—and, indeed, all of the very best—of those distinguished in the science, the literature and the art of the country, as well as those representing families of historical renown, are on the Senatorial list. In such a body of men, holding their places for life, the passions of the multitude are not likely to find a response.

THE REVOLUTIONARY FEVER.

The revolutionary fever which warms the blood of the excitable people of Paris, has awakened a responsive agitation in some parts of Italy. Milan seems to be the center of discontent, and there always is found the largest number of those who do not find the present order of things quite right. The walls of that respectable town have, within a few days, been pasted over with handbills making incendiary appeals, telling those who lend an attentive eye or ear that now is the time to do some trifling things by which the salvation of all these millions of Italy may be brought out with the briskness of a grasshopper's skip. There are political philosophers in Italy, as elsewhere, who have a medicine to cure the ills of society with a single dose. By changes which can be made in an hour, the great redemption is to be accomplished, and this can only come of the Republic which is to succeed the revolution. It is plain enough to those who know any thing, that the Federal Republic is the simplest and most just of all the various systems of rule. But it is not every community that can be in a moment prepared for a political order so happily in harmony with human needs. For my own part, I do not doubt that Italy is nearer the Republic than almost any other European country; but at the same time I do not believe that the Republic, nor any other mere form of rule, has of itself any virtue to meet the most pressing wants of this country. The defects are social and radical, and the remedy must go deep. The first privilege demanded is liberty of action and an open field, and these Italy is now enjoying. Every question may be freely discussed, and thus must follow the establishment of a system of gradual reform; a deduction of expenditures, a breaking up of the habit of hanging on to the Government, and, as soon as possible, setting every body to work. Rome must be taken by weakening in the Italian Kingdom more and more an ecclesiastical influence, animated by no wise and enlightened spirit of public improvement, but occupied exclusively with the propagation of barren dogmas and superstitious conceits, and the maintenance of a mumbling worship. Demagogues and political charlatans, with republic or monarchy, will be likely to do less for the public welfare than those quiet workers of less pretence, are accomplishing by their efforts to give the people the simplest rudiments of knowledge and establish as the rule of high and humble society true principles of morality. The Italians have made up their minds that the old sacerdotal system shall be broken up, and have already gone a great way toward accomplishing it. A stop is to be put to the making of so many Bishops and Priests who do very little good to this society, and establish in place an enlightened Christian ministry of men who will labor for the spread of religion and not dogmas; for the promotion of education, cleanliness, sobriety, public and private morality, and whatever else goes to make the highest form of civilization. How can such a priesthood as the present be respected by decent people, when so many make the service of the altar a mere trade, passing a lazy life with filthy garments and faces smeared with tobacco.

USURIOUS BANKING SYSTEM.

I do not know whether I have before this made any reference to the usurious banking system which has sprung up within the last few months at Naples, and carried away that population with an excitement worse than that of the lottery board or of the gaming table. Five, ten and even twenty per cent. a month has been offered and paid as interest on sums of all denominations left at these wonderful banks of discount and deposit. Among those first established was that of RUFFO-SCILLA, a name which has some reputation, and in a short time the example was followed by others, and the number increased to sixty or seventy. The excitement increased in proportion, and people, not a few, so completely lost their senses as to run with all the money they could rake and scrape, with the expectation of suddenly doubling their fortunes; in some cases selling substantial property to risk the proceeds in a wild adventure. The wonder and the mystery grew so rapidly, that monitors of the public safety, incapable of becoming the victims of a ruinous deceit, called loudly upon the authority to put a stop to proceedings so contrary to established rule, or at least to institute an examination into the secret upon which the usurers were able to make such extraordinary promises. A great crash, with the ruin of many, has all along been expected. The catastrophe has been anticipated by the local authority, by the arrest of RUFFO-SCILLA, and the seizure of books, papers, and cash on hand, and we shall soon know the result of the investigation. We are told that signs were discovered that the bankruptcy of these was imminent, with a threatened escape of the parties, with the spoils of their new kind of brigandage.

THE CARNIVAL—ROYALTY.

We are in the middle of the long Carnival, and one would hardly suspect it from any signs of musical gaiety. The Italians have nearly given up their most characteristic pastime. The Corso and the out-of-door reveling of the last week, which precedes the *Quaresma* season, were formerly the opportunities for jollity let loose; but even these are now tamed into a very prosaic sobriety. Balls and parties, public and private, are given—some of them costly and elegant, with diamonds, lace and brocade, but enjoyed by smaller numbers. The Pitti Palace is shut up. The promised parties there were put off on account of the death of the uncle of the King, the old Grand Duke of TUSCANY. The baked meats, custards and jelly got ready for the first banquet, were, by order of the Sovereign, distributed among the hospitals of Florence. A party dropped, is for VICTOR EMMANUEL a bore escaped, whether at Milan, Florence, Naples, or Turin. This light work is now put, in great part, upon the King's two boys, the Princes HUMBERT and AMADEO, the former of whom has just fitted by here to do the honors at a party in one of the northern cities. For a State duty of no greater importance a voyage is made the length of the Peninsula. The sons thus making themselves useful, the father is left with more leisure to smoke his cigar. The Princess MARGARETTE is, for the moment, left alone at Naples, where her gentleness of manners and goodness of heart have made for her, and the royal family, friends on every side. The Neapolitans are so well behaved, under the Liberal *régime*, as to prove themselves worthy of the liberties which GARIBALDI so easily obtained for them.

ANGELICO.

GEORGIA.

Agricultural Activity—Corn Planting—Immense Sale of Fertilizers—Their Adulteration—Prolific Cotton Seed—Misfortunes of the Plowhandle Family—The Cotton Market—Political Quiet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, March 7, 1870.

The world and his wife and children are busily engaged in preparations for planting corn, the 17th of March being the day which, in this latitude, is considered the day for putting the seed in the ground. I do not believe that this day has been fixed out of compliment to St. Patrick, to whom it belongs in the calendar. The fact that in Ireland on that day, some centuries ago, "he gave the frogs and toads a twist that banished all the varmints," is not regarded with much reverence or gratitude in these regions, because "varmint" of every description abounds here, as the croaking of the frogs and toads in every swamp in these warm days abundantly testifies. As in ten days the corn must be drapped, and as every body wisely intends to plant "right smart o' corn" this year, it is easy to understand that every body is pretty busy. With corn at $1 50 per bushel, and bacon at nineteen cents per pound, and cotton falling to twenty-one cents, the stupidity of the all-cotton and no corn theory is becoming so apparent that there is little danger of a scarcity of home-raised breadstuffs this year, should Providence send genial seasons.

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING.

Notwithstanding the recent bad weather the preparations for planting are in a promisingly forward condition. Nearly all the land has been already well plowed, and a good deal of it has been "bedded" both for corn and cotton. Whoever could afford to purchase the commercial fertilizers, or who could arrange to purchase them on time, has done so to the full extent of his purse or credit, and within the past few days many a ton of raw bone, ground bone, dissolved bone, flour of bone, more or less ammoniated, and all said to be the very best manure ever compounded for every imaginable product of the earth—has been buried in the ground by hopeful farmers, laboring diligently to raise abundance of food for man and beast.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

There can be no doubt that a gigantic swindle is yearly perpetrated on the poor simple farming community by the compounders of these artificial manures, the price of which ranges from $65 to $110. There are some of them really valuable—worth almost the price at which they are sold—but there are others which are not worth the transportation from the railroad depot to the field. There is no way of guarding against fraud in these fertilizers. The farmer reads the analysis of some "Double detonating, self-acting, spontaneous combustion, quintessence of antediluvian, ammoniated superphosphate, from the reefs of Terra del Fuego." He sees that in ammonia, urate, carbonate, soda, chlorine, magnesia, phosphate, &c., &c., it abounds beyond any other fertilizer ever known, and that Blowpipe Crucible, M. D., Consulting Chemist of the Patagonian Agricultural College, has certified the fact. Then he reads that Col. John Doe and Hon. Richard Roe, Judge Holdfast, and a number of others, have used several tons of the mixture on the last year's crop, and being satisfied that it paid six thousand per cent. on the outlay, are determined to purchase several tons this year. When the editors of any number of *Stars*, *Indexes*, *Heralds*, *Observers*, *Advocates*, *Journals* and *Eras* declare that there never was anything comparable with it, and that by its use "two bags to the acre" is now attainable by every body. Poor simple Plowhandles buys all he can pay for, gets his factor to accept his draft for more, payable out of the next crop and secured by a lien on the whole crop, with two per cent. per month interest and one and a half per cent. interest on the acceptance; and it is only when the crop is gathered and the notes have to be paid that Plowhandle finds the "guanner ain't no account;" whereupon he is told that the season was unfavorable; that he did not apply it right; that there was too much rain or too little rain; and the poor fellow knows nothing more than that he had to pay the note and interest, and that, after his year's work, he has made nothing.

THE FERTILIZER INSPECTORS.

Inspectors of fertilizers are no protection. It is impossible for them to inspect every barrel of every fertilizer that is sold. They analyze one barrel, (provided they know how to analyze; it is not every inspector who is a chemist except in name,) and then brand all the other barrels of the same compound as being true to the statement of contents. It is only the other day that a really competent chemist published a letter, in which he asserted that he had examined a number of these commercial fertilizers, and had found only a few equal to what the manufacturers represented, and a very large percentage of them utterly valueless, though sold for sixty and seventy dollars per ton. In no previous year have the manufacturers of these compounds had such a harvest. They have sold all they could make at their own price and on their own terms, and several of them have long since announced that it was useless to send any more orders as they could not fill them this season.

COTTON SEED.

Another of the ways in which poor Plowhandles and his large, struggling family are fleeced is in the new prolific sorts of cotton seed which the knowing ones offer for sale at $4 and $5 per bushel, when the common price of good seed is twenty-five cents. The way this is done is about as follows: Mr. MCFADDEN, the "great planter" of —— County, says he makes a five hundred pound bag of cotton "on every acre of land he plants." Every one cries, "great is the great planter MCFADDEN; how does he do it?" MCFADDEN writes letters to the papers. He gives the "result of his experiments." He thinks that the ammoniated impalpable bone dust manufactured by SADBOY is the best manure on earth. Straightway SADBOY sells the ammoniated impalpable bone dust by the thousand tons. Again, despite a four months' drouth, a couple of cataclysms, caterpillars, army worms, and a few lesser calamities, MCFADDEN is said to make 750 pounds of lint to every acre he planted. "How does he do it? How does he do it?" is heard on every side. He "selects" his cotton seed. He gathers his best bolls upon his best stalks, in the best acres of his best fields, and noble, generous, self-sacrificing MCFADDEN will sell a few thousand bushels of this selected seed at $5 the single bushel, or $20 for five bushels. He sells the seed from a bag of cotton for more than the price of a bag and a half. Then other "great planters" make experiments, and write letters, and select seed and sell it, and get five dollars a bushel for it. One has a sort which produces a staple a yard long, an average of five hundred bolls to the stalk, or three or four bags to the acre; and so great was the demand for his cotton that he has been obliged to employ a clerk to write "No" to the numberless applicants for a portion of it. This generous individual sells the seed at ten dollars per bushel, and considers himself a philanthropist. Another has a cotton seed which he touchingly calls the Feeler. It combines all the fine qualities of the best Sea Island with all the advantages of the choicest Uplands. He has carried away every prize at every State fair, and with a tender regard for the poor Plowhandles family has selected his seed and offers to sell it for $5 a single bushel, or five bushels for $20. Then every body who has bought the McFadden, the Lorena and the Feeler selects his seed and sells it, and poor unsophisticated Plowhandles buys it, and if he had planted his own seed, of which he has an abundance, would have done as well and better.

LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

Then when he has been taken in and done for by the vendors of the double detonating fertilizer and the extra prolific cotton seed, he finds a tribe of inventors and agents of new plows, cotton planters, guano distributors, stump extractors, harrows, drilling machines, &c., &c., lying in wait to possess themselves of the few dollars still left him or a "factor's acceptance." Each separate machine is the best imaginable. Col. Doe, Hon. Richard Roe and Judge Holdfast have tried them, and have certified to their excellence, and Plowhandles buys them, finding out when too late that the machines are not so labor-saving as was represented. There are a great many really good and useful machines which do save labor, and do work much better than it could be done without them, but there are also a great many humbugs prepared expressly and puffed extravagantly, to cheat the Plowhandles family. Time and experience will provide a remedy; but, in the meantime, many a ton of worthless dirt is sold for $70; many a bushel of cotton seed, worth 20 cents to 25 cents, is sold for $4 to $5, and many a machine, practically valueless, is sold for $15 to $100, Plowhandles being always the victim.

EXTENT OF COTTON PLANTING.

I see no reason to change or modify my previous statements as to the area which will be devoted to cotton this year. It will be fully one-fourth less than that of 1869. The prudent resolution to raise food crops, and the now irremediable scarcity of labor, have caused this reduction. The planters who refused to sell their cotton last November at twenty three and twenty-four cents per pound, and have held it in warehouse, paying monthly rent, insurance and other charges, are beginning to feel somewhat scared. But most of them are resolved to hold on. It is not believed that the present low prices of cotton and gold can be maintained, and that in Spring, when it is fully proved that the cotton crop of 1869 was not three million bales, prices must advance. The large planters, and they are the principal holders, have not received any advances on their crop. They do not owe a cent to their factors, and consequently have no interest to pay. They can afford to hold, because their only expense is the warehouse rent and the insurance. A few who owe money, and are paying the present exorbitant rates of interest—from twenty to twenty-five per cent.—are in a bad way, and unless prices go up very soon will be severely hit. I once heard a distinguished Georgian, one of the largest planters in the State, remark the year before he died that "planters should never become speculators in cotton, and that in an average of years they would make money by selling their crop as fast as it was ginned and in the nearest market." I am inclined to think he was right.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

Politically and socially the State is quiet. Those who talk and think about politics are looking to Washington, and those who do not talk or think about politics—a very large majority of the population—are devoting themselves exclusively to agriculture.

QUONDAM.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Census Returns—Decrease of Both Races—Populations of 1860 and 1869 Compared—Majorities in the State Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The returns of the State census, recently made, show some interesting results. Although there are some reasons to feel doubt as to the perfect accuracy of these returns, yet, in a general way, they are valuable. One of the main reasons for this doubt is the want of business capacity in the county census-takers, who, in some cases, were uneducated men. The most striking result is the fact that the population of South Carolina has decreased in the aggregate 42,607 between 1860 and 1869. In 1869 there were 274,962 whites, and in 1860 there were 291,388, a decrease of 16,426. In 1869 there were 386,139 blacks, and in 1860 there were 412,320—a decrease of 26,161. There are thirty counties in the State (Oconee and Pickens being counted together,) and in sixteen—more than half—both races have decreased since 1860. In eight of the counties both races have increased since 1860. In four of the counties the whites have decreased while the blacks have increased; and in two counties the whites have increased while the blacks have decreased. In eleven counties the whites are in a majority; and in twenty the blacks are in majority. In three of these twentp counties the majority is very small.

According to this census the whites, at the October elections of Representatives in the State Legislature, can elect thirty members and the blacks ninety-four. The Lower House consists of one hundred and twenty-four delegates. In the State Senate the elections are not general; but the blacks have, at the least, a majority of twenty-one, the Senate consisting of thirty-two members. So that the next Legislature will consist of one hundred and fifteen members elected by the blacks and forty-one elected by the whites.

A map of the census shows that the blacks have moved in great numbers from the country to the towns. This appears in the unusual increase of negroes in Charleston and Richland (containing Columbia) counties. The negroes have decreased most where they were most densely settled. The whites have decreased most on the coast; in only one county on the coast (Horry) they have increased.

BOISE.

The Health of Ex-Gov. Church.

From the Rochester Union, March 11.

GOV. CHURCH returned to his old home in Albion several days ago in accordance with the purpose to do so which we announced some time since. The change has already been happy in its effect. We learn privately that he is now rapidly recovering, with every prospect of being soon restored to his wonted health—a consummation devoutly wished by his personal and political friends not only, but by the people of the whole State. Gov. CHURCH has been missed in public affairs since he was stricken down last Summer, and his recovery and return to the duties of active life will be hailed with gratification.

A fight occurred last night in the liquor store of CHARLES HENDERSON, corner of Watts and Hudson streets, during which JOHN GRIFFIN, of No. 90 Charlton-street, and PATRICK SHEA were badly beaten about the head with a bung starter in the hands of the proprietor and WILLIAM COTTER, who were arrested. Police Surgeon FRAZER dressed the injuries of the wounded men, and they returned home.

A fire occurred at 11½ o'clock last night in the dwelling house and hat store of A. SANDERS, No. 673 Eighth-avenue. Damage to stock, $1,000; insured for $2,500. Loss on building, [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AT HOME

When I was dead, my spirit turned
To seek the much frequented house:
I passed the door, and saw my friends
Feasting beneath green orange boughs;
From hand to hand they pushed the wine,
They sucked the pulp of plum and peach;
They sang, they jested, and they laughed,
For each was loved of each.

I listen to their honest chat:
Said one: "To-morrow we shall be
Plod plod along the featureless sands,
And coasting miles and miles of sea."
Said one: "Before the turn of tide
We will achieve the erie-seat."
Said one: "To-morrow shall be like
To-day, but much more sweet."

"To-morrow," said they, strong with hope,
And dwelt upon the pleasant way:
"To-morrow," cried they, one and all,
While no one spoke of yesterday.
Their life stood full at blessed noon;
I, only I, had passed away:
"To-morrow and today," they cried;
I was of yesterday.

I shivered comfortless, but cast
No chill across the table-cloth;
I, all forgotten, shivered, sad
To stay, and yet to part how loath:
I passed from the familiar room,
I who from love had passed away,
Like the remembrance of a guest
That tarrieth but a day.

CHRISTINA G. ROSETTI.

NOBODY'S VALENTINE

"There's something wrong at Staniland's bank, and I must go to London immediately!" exclaimed Mr. Hughesden, looking up from one of the letters the second post had brought him, and speaking so loudly as to arrest the attention of the large and very pleasant party gathered around the luncheon tray.

There had been merry jests and gay laughter, which found no check from the presence of Miss Grace Hughesden, or Aunt Grace, as every one delighted to call the gentle maiden lady, who had presided over her brother's house ever since the early death of his wife, some fifteen years previously.

On either side of her were two of her nieces; fair, rosy girls, the beauties, *par excellence*, of an adjoining county, from whence they had come to pay a long visit to the Hall, and do irreparable mischief to the hearts of a score of fresh admirers. Positive proof of this was to be found in the fact that the handsome young Squire of Hayleigh, and his cousin, the intellectual Rector, had both contrived to find their way to Mr. Hughesden's, morning after morning, on pretexts so transparent that their own belief in them is doubtful.

Flitting from place to place, sometimes at Aunt Grace's elbow, sometimes tormenting the Rector with awkward questions, or perched on the arm of her father's chair, was Daisy Hughesden, his only child, and the alternate comfort and torment of his life ever since his return to England some three years ago. It was this young lady who answered his declaration that his presence was absolutely necessary in town with a very decided "Impossible, papa! We can't spare you."

"I wish I could spare myself the journey, my dear; but it's no use talking. Go I must; and by the next train."

"I can tell you at what time the next train passes through Dene, which is the station you had better go to," said a tall, grave man; "from there you can catch the express."

"Thanks, John—thanks. Just pencil it down, will you, while I order the carriage and put the things together?" And Mr. Hughesden turned away, followed by his thoughtful sister.

Daisy wheeled round as the door closed upon them, and confronted the last speaker, between whom and herself there was a feud of long standing. She made no secret, even to his sisters, of her belief that John Tyrrell was the most cynical, disagreeable young man she had ever encountered; while John openly satirized her impetuosity, her vanity, her little impertinence to her father and aunt, who continued to spoil her; and ended all his lectures with a shrug of his shoulders, which Daisy considered to be even more aggravating than his rude speeches.

"How very obliging of you, to be sure, Cousin John, to awake out of your dreams to give papa such useful information! Of course, my anxiety to keep him here had nothing to do with your eagerness to facilitate his going away."

"I was not dreaming—I was reading, at the time I was able to come to my uncle's aid. As for you, my good child, I really did not think about you at all."

Mr. Hughesden now came back; and his daughter, seized with a new idea, flew to meet him. "Take me with you to Dene in the carriage, papa. You have plenty of time to wait while I dress. Katie, Nellie, you'll go too, won't you?"

"Not a very inviting morning for a ride, is it?" Mr. Hughesden asked, with a glance at the window.

But that objection was overruled directly. The cousins remembered some trifles they required for the dresses they were to wear at the birth night ball; and Daisy herself said at once that she wanted to buy a heap of valentines, and the fourteenth of the month was close at hand.

Katie cast a shy look at the gentlemen, and blushed at her cousin's frank confession; while Nellie uttered a reproving, "Oh, Daisy dear, don't say such things, pray."

Nobody thought of asking John Tyrrell to be escort; but the Squire and the Rector, who were well mounted, rode beside the carriage till the little town of Dene was in sight. Here they bowed their *adieux*; and Mr. Hughesden, who had recollected some business he might as well take the opportunity of attending to, left his daughter and nieces with a promise to see them again before the train, due in three-quarters of an hour, came to carry them away.

"I'll tell you what it is, girls," said Daisy, "we'll go to the stationer's first, for when you get to the draper's, you find so much to look at that I always get sick of staying; and when my purchases are made, I can walk home, as soon as I have seen papa off, and make some calls on my way."

In this proposal the sisters cheerfully acquiesced, for neither of them possessed the rapidity of decision which enabled Daisy to select, at a glance, the tint or material most adapted to her peculiar style; and they detested to be hurried when engaged in an important discussion as to whether celestial blue or the new green was the most becoming to their blonde beauty.

In a few moments Daisy was seated at the Dene stationer's, tumbling over his stock of St. Valentine's well-known missives. She bought largely, though with different motives to those which induced her cousins, with a great deal of tittering and blushing, to purchase two or three very charming groups of flowers, over which a Cupid was hovering. Daisy's female acquaintances were indebted to her for many pleasant surprises on the morning of Valentine's Day. Delighted children shouted for joy when the postman brought them charming little lace-bordered envelopes, redolent of scent, and containing carefully chosen remembrances of some unknown friend's affectionate regard. Girls in their teens, immured in boarding-schools, received Rimmel's loveliest and most fanciful flower-wreaths, beneath which lay appropriate gifts, selected with reference to the tastes of the young recipients; and the curate's daughters, who found it so difficult to dress respectably on their father's small income, annually found, hidden amidst the roses and lilies of their valentines pretty little purses, whose contents were a welcome addition to their scanty pocket money.

In fact, Daisy made this one of her *fête* days, and freely indulged the generosity of which, with all her faults, she possessed a large fund. Her cousins, who had at first been scandalized at her proceedings, began to comprehend that it was something better than a mere taste for a little flirting under the rose that was dictating her purchases, and to view both them and the little buyer with increased interest.

"Won't you buy this, Daisy, dear?" asked Kate Tyrell, pointing to one which in beauty of design and coloring, far exceeded any of those she had chosen.

Daisy contemplated it admiringly, but answered in the negative. "It is very pretty, but not suitable, as the editors say. It is only fit for a lover to present to his betrothed. Don't you see that exquisite bunch of orange-blossom Cupid is so archly pointing out? No, this will not do for me."

And, after another long look, she laid it down, paid for those she had bought, and, as soon as Mr. Hughesden was fairly *en route* for London, turned her steps homeward, leaving Kate and Nellie to follow at leisure.

Aunt Gracie was engrossed in her preparations for the comfort of the friend whose arrival might be expected that evening, and perhaps had not been sorry to be left by herself for a few hours. Daisy found her hot and dusty, with a look of anxious care upon her kindly face, as she inspected the suite of apartments Portia St. Orme was to occupy. There was a slight tremor in her voice as she begged her niece to tell her of any defect she could perceive that might be remedied.

Daisy gazed around as she was bidden.

"Defect, Aunt Gracie! Why, you have surpassed yourself! A bride might be satisfied with the arrangements of such rooms as these. You are taking vast pains for this lady. Is she excessively neat and precise? I begin to dread seeing her."

"Don't say that, my darling, I want you to love Portia. She is worthy of it, I assure you. If I were to tell you what a brave daughter and sister she has been, and how every member of her family looks up to her with love and reverence, you would esteem her as much as I do."

Daisy made a grimace. "I dare say she is an angel, but these goodly people are generally so disagreeable, now aren't they? However," she added, as she saw that Aunt Gracie was pained at her flippancy, "I'll not only be on my best behaviour during Miss St. Orme's visit, but I'll even try to grow fond of her—for your sake, you know, auntie; only I hope my virtuous resolutions will not be tried by her staying very long."

She kept her word so far as to stifle between her coral lips the exclamation, "What a bore!" which was bursting from them, when Miss St. Orme's arrival was announced in the middle of a charade she was teaching to her cousins and the Squire; who, with his *fidus Achates*, the Rev. George Mornington, had dropped in after dinner merely to inquire if the ladies felt Mr. Hughesden's absence very severely.

Aunt Gracie, with a nervousness wholly at variance with her usual lady-like composure, met and greeted her visitor, a tall, statuesque woman, whose fine, intellectual face, as she threw off her veil, surprised Daisy.

"I had no idea that Miss St. Orme was so young and handsome!" she murmured to her cousin John, who chanced to be nearest to her. "She is positively beautiful!"

"Portia St. Orme possesses qualifications before which mere personal advantages sink into the shade," he answered.

"How can you tell?" Daisy questioned. "You have never met her before, for she has resided at Malta for years, and it was there that papa and Aunt Gracie learned to know her. You shouldn't form your opinions on common report, Cousin John. Why, there's lots of people about here declare that I'm a most amiable young creature! Only think of your being induced to believe that!"

A smile flitted across John Tyrell's mouth; but he would not be provoked into any retort beyond a shrug, and Daisy scarcely saw this in her surprise at finding that the Rector and the Squire were eagerly shaking hands with the lady, and claiming her as an old acquaintance.

"We were not aware that you knew Miss St. Orme!" Katie Tyrell observed to the Squire, a little uneasily, as he drew back to her side, to permit of Aunt Gracie presenting Daisy to her newly arrived friend.

The young man reddened and looked embarrassed.

"Did I not mention it? I think I must have done so at some time or other."

Nellie Tyrell took up the ball. "I cannot recollect hearing you, Mr. Wallace; neither has Mr. Mornington ever mentioned that he was no stranger to this lady."

The Rector, thus pointedly adverted to, examined his finger nails, and made an evasive reply about having had so many pleasant things to talk about, that it might have escaped his memory; then he stopped short, for he knew that he was prevaricating, and he felt ashamed of it.

Miss St. Orme laid her white hands on Daisy's shoulders, and fixed a penetrating gaze upon the girl, who winced a little at first at this keen scrutiny; but looking up, and seeing what a depth of goodness and tenderness there was in those dark, earnest eyes, she yielded to the impulse that made her put up her mouth like a child for Portia's kiss.

"You are not like your aunt nor your father, my love," Miss St. Orme observed.

"No, I don't think I am," Daisy answered, bluntly. "Indeed, papa often says I'm like nothing but my own willful, troublesome self."

"And qualifies the censure with a caress, doesn't he?" asked the lady, with a smile. "But I believe he is right, and that it is for yourself I must love you. Shall I? And will you try to return the affection, and trust in its sincerity?"

Daisy decided that, on the whole, Miss St. Orme would prove a decided acquisition to the party at the Hall; but on comparing notes with her cousins over her dressing-room fire, where they generally met for a chat ere they went to rest, she learned that they did not agree with her.

Miss St. Orme was a very handsome woman, certainly, but it was ridiculous to call her young. She must be thirty, at least; and wasn't there a strange kind of decided, if not bold, manner about her, especially with the gentlemen? Was it not a most extraordinary thing that neither of their visitors had confessed to knowing her? Kate had gleaned from Mr. Mornington that they had been quite intimate at the house of Miss St. Orme's widowed sister, when staying at Valetta, where that lady resided. Why should either of them have made a secret of this, unless they were ashamed—yes, ashamed of the acquaintance?

It had been planned, as the party separated for the night, that if Miss St. Orme had recovered from the effects of her journey, and the weather proved favorable, they should take her to the ruins of an abbey in the neighborhood, which she had expressed some curiosity to see. Mr. Hughesden's carriage, and the Squire's, would comfortably carry them all, and there was a farm-house close by where they could discuss the sandwiches Aunt Grace promised to have in readiness.

This excursion formed an excuse for the gentlemen to present themselves so early, that the ladies were still dawdling over their breakfast, and watching for the postman, who was coming up the avenue at his usual brisk trot.

"The letter bag, ma'am," said the butler; "and this small fancy box, which isn't directed."

Up jumped Daisy, all eagerness.

"It's a valentine!—a day beforehand, too! Not directed, Saunders? What do you mean? Who is it for?"

"I can't say, Miss," the man replied, as he put it into her hands. "I found it just outside the hall door this morning, and nobody knows nothing about it."

Exclamations of surprise and curiosity were heard all round the table.

"Katie, Nellie, look here!" cried Daisy. "Some one has commenced addressing it. Here is a 'Miss,' the beginning of a capital letter, and a tremendous smudge. For which of us is it intended?"

"Perhaps for neither," said Aunt Grace. "It may be the property of one of the maids."

But Sanders gravely informed her that he had made inquiries of them already, and Daisy uttered a hasty "Nonsense, Auntie! how could it be? It's a valentine. I shall look at it."

Before any one could prevent her, she had snatched off the lid, and then another wondering cry burst from her.

"It is the lovely valentine I refused to buy at Dene. I recognize it by the orange blossoms. Who bought it? Who left it at our door? Who is it for? Does nobody know? Is it nobody's valentine?"

A string of questions, to which she received no answer, as it was passed from one hand to the other, every one praising its prettiness as they inspected it.

"Are you quite sure that you cannot find the name of the owner?" asked Aunt Grace, a little uneasily. "I really don't like meddling with what is not ours."

Again Daisy examined it.

"No, auntie; there's nothing but the word 'Miss' and the half-defaced capital letter, which looks something like a P, or a T. I'm not sure, though, whether it is either."

While Daisy was saying this, Miss St. Orme, her pale cheek crimsoning, half rose, and put out her hand for the valentine, as if to claim it; then as suddenly restrained herself, and bent her eyes on the cloth, in manifest confusion.

Nellie and Katie saw the blush, and involuntarily glanced [illegible] face to the end of the table, where the Squire and the Rector were whispering together.

"Does [illegible] about this foolish [illegible]" one of the sisters queried. "Mr. Mornington, you were in Dene yesterday, after we left, weren't you?"

It was true that both the young men had ridden into the town after Mr. Hughesden's departure, prompted, perhaps, by the hope of meeting the returning carriage and its fair occupants. But that would not account for the confusion which they both testified at Katie's question, to which a hesitating "Yes" was the only reply.

"Will not any one claim this pretty valentine?" cried Daisy at last. "Cousin John, is it one of your delicate attentions to the ladye of your love—and did your heart fail you when you would have written her adored name?"

"No," he replied, imperturbably. "Whenever I do anything ridiculous, I generally nerve myself to carry it out."

"Then it is nobody's valentine, and I vote that it lies upon the table till a claimant appears," Daisy exclaimed; "and that we waste no more speculation over it, but take advantage of the sunshine, and start for the abbey at once."

But now Nellie Tyrell, with flashing eyes, jealously observed, "You had better hand the valentine to Miss St. Orme—I believe that it is intended for her."

The Squire and the Rector moved away together, no one knew why, and Daisy turned toward the lady, whose confusion had increased. "Is it yours, Madam?"

"I don't know," she answered, in low tones. "I certainly shall not advance any claim to its ownership. Pray say no more about it, my dear."

"Then it remains nobody's valentine," said Daisy, carelessly; and the subject dropped, although no one was satisfied.

The excursion was scarcely to be called a success. John Tyrell gave his arm to Aunt Grace as soon as they reached the abbey; and as he was a favorite with her, for his good sense and respectful, sympathetic manner to his seniors, we may suppose that they found real enjoyment in poring over the ruins. Portia St. Orme, too, as she wandered about them, with Mr. Mornington on one side and Mr. Wallace on the other, looked smiling and interested; but Katie and Nellie were sullen and miserable. How could they be happy when they saw themselves deserted for the dangerous beauty?—or help believing that the valentine was the homage one or the other of the cousins had addressed to the wily enchantress to whom they were so openly paying their court already?

A silent ride home was followed by a long and somewhat dull evening. Miss St. Orme was in good spirits, for she had received a telegram, the contents of which evidently delighted her; and she was ready to play, sing, or talk, doing each and every thing with a grace that fascinated every one but Katie and Nellie. They had quarreled with their lovers, who still evaded their questions as to Miss St. Orme's antecedents, and to whose assurances of innocence respecting the valentine, they both refused to give any credence.

And "nobody's valentine," placed in a conspicuous place by Daisy, was looked upon with eyes of dislike by every one but Portia, who unconsciously fanned the flame of discord by blushing every time she approached it, and even, when she fancied herself unnoticed, lightly drawing her fingers over the floral emblems which surrounded it. "Did she do that to taunt them?" asked Kate of her sister. They had been so happy till she, with her imposing presence and rare but captivating smiles, came to cast the glamour of her spells over them all!

Daisy tried her hardest to effect a reconciliation between the estranged beauties; but it was all in vain. Neither the Squire nor the Rector were insensible of her well meant efforts; but, as soon as she approached the subject of Miss St. Orme, they began to hesitate and falter, and put her off, until she, too, grew pettish, and began to think that both Katie and Nellie had just cause for their anger.

The day after the excursion was waning to a close, and Daisy, who had been trying in vain to inspire the cousins with an interest in her preparations for her birth-night, grew weary of their languid responses, and the sight of their swollen eyes. Putting on her garden hat and a warm jacket, she went into the grounds, and was walking briskly up and down the gravel paths in the twilight, when Sanders, the butler, came in search of her.

There was a repressed excitement in the manner of the man, who was an old and trusted domestic, which made her ask, "What is it, Sanders? Has papa come home? Oh, there's nothing the matter, is there?"

"Not with master, Miss Daisy. Don't be frightened. It's Mr. Tyrell, Miss, that's—that's—"

But Daisy could not stop while he found suitable words in which to clothe his evil tidings. "My cousin John—is he ill? Why, I saw him half an hour ago in the library!"

She was hurrying towards the house, but the butler detained her. "He's there now, Miss Daisy. He's quite well; but there's a person come from London"—he lowered his voice—"a detective, Miss Daisy; and he made me show him in to Mr. John; and it was not much I could make out of what I've heard. But, oh, Miss! there's been forgeries committed at Staniland's bank, and Mr. John is going to be taken for them!"

Daisy thrust aside the bearer of this appalling news, and flew to the library. As she put her hand on the door, a momentary faintness came over her, and though shaken off directly, left her white as death when she glided to the side of her cousin.

With folded arms, and drooping head, John Tyrell was standing listening to the detective, who, as Daisy entered was saying, "We had a hint that it was in this quarter the guilty party was to be found, and I must trouble you to go with me, Mr. Tyrell, at once."

"Hush, man—hush!" said John, catching sight, at this moment, of Daisy's pale face. He caught hold of her hands, and would have led her to the door, saying, "Dear little cousin, go away. I have business—unpleasant business with this person. By and by you shall know what it is."

But she resisted his efforts.

"Don't send me from you, John; please don't. I've heard—that is I know what has happened, and I want to help you."

"My dear Daisy, you cannot," he answered.

"Oh, don't say that," she pleaded. "It's money, isn't it, that you've—you've——" She could not say the dreadful words that told of his deed, but gasped out, "I have got some that you shall have. Satisfy all the claims upon you with it, and send this dreadful man away."

John Tyrell glanced over his shoulder at the detective, who was impatiently drumming on the table, and courteously asked him if he would wait in the ante-chamber while he said a few words to his cousin.

As soon as the door closed after him, John led the trembling girl to a chair.

"Sit down, child, and compose yourself. I'll not have you made ill by this terrible piece of business. Ah, Daisy, a false step once taken, how difficult it is to retrieve it! Shall I tell you how it occurred?"

"No, no," she cried, piteously—"not till you are safe. Take the money I offer you, and send that man hence."

John strode across the room and back before he replied. "Do you know how much would be wanted? Several hundreds would not cover the loss the firm has sustained!"

"There are two thousand pounds standing at —— Bank in my name," was the impetuous reply. "Take it all."

"But, my good little cousin, you are not of age. You must not make use of this money."

"It is mine without reserve," said Daisy. "It was my mother's, and my father, when he invested it in my name, told me he should place but one restriction on me with regard to it—that I should honestly account to him for the way I spent it. He will not be angry with me for employing it to save his sister's son from disgrace."

"Stay, Daisy," her cousin said, putting her back in her chair as she would have tottered from it. "Suppose that my attempts to quash this affair should be in vain; that the miserable forger you pity should be arrested and condemned after all? Would you still try to believe that his crime—for crime it is of the deepest dye—was not a deliberate one, but the result of a moment of temptation, such as comes to most men at some time or other?"

"I will—I do believe it, John," she answered, with a sob. "Let who may think differently, I will trust you always. But you know that I shall. Have I not been a witness of your worth from my childhood? Don't think, because I have been saucy and capricious, that your reproofs have always been slighted. Often and often have I checked myself from some folly with the thought that it would displease you."

"And yet, Daisy, you have been so scornful, so cold?"

Daisy laid her wet cheek on his shoulder. "But I'll never, never be so again, dear cousin John. The thought that you have let me help you when you were in trouble will make me more [illegible] and you—remembering that [illegible] have known what it is to be tempted—will be more [illegible] you with her [illegible]"

The tearful cheek somehow got transferred from John Tyrell's shoulder to his breast, and his arms were clasped round Daisy's waist. "My darling, I am a monster of cruelty to have let you [illegible] yourself in this way; for it is not I who committed the forgeries on Staniland's Bank!"

Daisy raised her head, reassured, yet still doubtful. "But you told me—"

"I told you nothing. It was Sanders who carried some blundering tale to you. I saw him prying and listening at the door after he admitted the detective."

"Then what does it all mean?"

"I will tell you in as few words as I can. The miserable clerk who forged the checks is a sincere penitent, and knowing your father's influence with the firm, and clement disposition, came down here to entreat his intercession. Unfortunately, my uncle has just left for town, and when the unhappy wretch addressed himself to me I was powerless to do anything more than pity him and find him a refuge until I could communicate with my uncle, whose return I am now hourly expecting. In the meantime, as you perceive, a detective has succeeded in tracing the fugitive here, and wants me to give him up to justice."

"But you'll not do that, John?"

"No; for I think the firm will take a lenient view of his deeds, and refuse to prosecute. I'll be as pitiful to him as the dear little girl I hold in my arms proved to the cousin she was ready to sacrifice her little all to save. Suppose I accepted your offer, Daisy, what would you have done for gloves and ribbons, and all the pretty rubbish you are so fond of decking yourself with, eh?"

"Ah, now you begin to talk more like the Cousin John I used to know and dread," was the arch reply. "A few minutes ago, I declare, your voice was so low and soft, your words so tender, that it sounded a little—just a little, you know—like love-making!"

Daisy would have run away now, but John Tyrell's arms still imprisoned her.

"Hallo!" cried Mr. Hughesden, opening the library door at this moment; "why, what's the matter here?"

A question his daughter could not find time to answer, in her haste to welcome him home; and when he would have repeated it, she had danced away to the drawing room, where, after a short conference with the detective, he followed her.

It was pleasant to hear that everything had been satisfactorily arranged at the bank and that the forger would be given an opportunity of retrieving his evil doings. Mr. Hughesden had a long story to tell of his journey and his efforts in the penitent's behalf, but he broke off ere he finished, to say, "But what's happened since I've been away? I found Daisy sobbing in the library. Weren't you sobbing, my love? No? Then what am I to hush for? Ask John? Very well, I'll ask John by and by. And here's my other little girls, with their rosy faces looking so dismal, I scarcely recognized them!"

Kate murmured something about a headache, but Daisey, conquering her own maiden shame, whispered, "It's all owing to nobody's valentine!"

"Eh?" cried the astonished gentleman, while Portia St. Orme, with a little additional color rising into her face, pointed to the unfortunate cause of the lovers' dissension.

Looking the least bit foolish, Mr. Hughesden rose, and pulling it down from where Daisy had fixed it, put it into the hands of Portia.

"I knew it was Miss St. Orme's," muttered Katie. "Will she confess, now, which of those false men sent it to her?"

No; Portia made no confession; but Aunt Gracie said a few words to Mr. Hughesden, which made him draw Miss St. Orme's arm through his and then turn to his nieces.

"My dears, it seems that a foolish act of mine has caused you a little sorrow and perplexity. Going into the stationer's at Dene, just after you had left the shop, I saw this pretty thing lying on the counter and was seized with a desire to offer it where I had already offered my hand."

It was Daisy's turn now to redden and breathe quickly; but John took her fingers into his firm clasp, and gave her an encouraging smile.

"In the hurry of addressing it," Mr. Hughesden went on, "I made a tremendous blot, and too much pressed for time to rectify this, I gave the box to the stationer, and asked him to send it here. As the man he employs is apt to make a great many calls on his journeys for the purpose of refreshing himself, I think we may conclude that he reached here after the servants were in bed, and left the packet he was entrusted with where he was sure it would be seen in the morning. As Miss St. Orme intends to don the orange blossoms so soon, I dare say she made a shrewd guess for whom the valentine was intended."

"But why have our friends so studiously concealed their former knowledge of Miss St. Orme?" Nellie jealously queried.

"We will ask them, my dear, if their reticence has displeased you. I dare say their answer will be that they did not consider themselves justified in mentioning that lady's name, until I had myself acquainted my little daughter of my intentions, a step I did not feel inclined to take until she had seen my Portia, and judged for herself how well she merits the affection I have given her. Come to me, Daisy, my dearest child, and let me hear you assure me that you will love me none the less for giving you another mother. Portia will tell you how our first thought has been, and always shall be, to make you happy!"

Daisy brushed away the tears that were filling her eyes; and John Tyrell put her into her father's arms, saying quaintly, "In Daisy's name, let me thank you, uncle, and your bride elect, for your good intentions. If you will grant me half an hour's interview in the morning, I will tell you how we have agreed that they may be most satisfactorily carried out."

Mr. Hughesden shook his nephew's hand cordially. "So be it. Perhaps this will not be the only similar interview I shall have to grant." And he nodded at the Squire, who, closely followed by his cousin, was making his way to where the now blushing, smiling sisters were standing. "I am glad to see," he added, heartily, "that there has been no serious mischief done by Nobody's Valentine."

THE RISING OF THE NILE.—We daily observed the rapid rising of the Nile; our landmarks were one by one swept away, and a little promontory on which the fishing rods were placed at sunset for our use, with rugs a casting net, &c., had disappeared one morning—the river had covered it. The Egyptians and Arabs believe that at midnight, on June 17, a blessed drop of dew falls from heaven, and from that moment the river increases. The night is kept as a festival; many pray in the mosques; the boats are decked with flags; firearms are discharged constantly, and the women along the banks *zaghareet* wildly. When this drop was supposed to fall we were in the *dahabyeh* off Boulac, (the port of Cairo.) The enthusiasm of our crew became almost frantic; they sang, and beat drums, and fired, the whole night. After this date the river changed its color. It is first of a green hue, and in a fortnight it becomes reddish, very thick, and it is impossible to drink it with any feeling of satisfaction unless filtered. The means used are simple enough; the water is poured into large porous earthen jars, and with it a small portion of alum. If this is not to be had, a handful of lentils (like our dried peas) answers as well.—*Travels in Central Africa. By Mr. and Mrs. Petherick.*

LACK OF CONVERSATION.—The author of the celebrated saying that "Silence is golden," must surely have been little addicted to mingling with his fellows on occasions of a festive sort; and, above all things, can never have been in the habit of himself playing the part of host. The position of the giver of a feast, when the entertainment is presided over by this same "golden" spirit of silence, is a sufficiently distressing one. What pains will not he or she take to exorcise the evil genius, trying to lure the different guests on to speak of what they understand—the banker to discuss finance, the painter to hold forth on art, the Eastern traveler to treat of turbans and dromedaries! There are seasons, however, when all such efforts are entirely fruitless, and when the silent influence seems to assert itself on the company with an irresistible power which nothing can dispel. Most of us have, in our time, assisted at more than one social celebration which has been distinguished by a complete dearth of talk. We most of us know what pauses are at a dinner table; the silent influence, indeed, seems sometimes to act almost like a spell. Everybody wants to break it, but nobody can succeed in doing so; or if they do, it is only for a very short time, and there is almost immediate relapse. When some one, gifted with extraordinary nerve, dares to make a remark in the midst of one of these awful pauses, what a sensation there is! All the members of that afflicted company look up eagerly; they rush upon the new subject as the ducks do at a morsel of bread when it is thrown into their pond. They pounce upon it, tear it into little bits, which each carries off with him and makes the most of it in his own corner.

THE CHARMS OF MUSIC.—What marvelous stories our Meister told us of his youthful days at the Leipzig Conservatorium! how, with the spirit of music strong within him, he had endured slow torture in his uncle's house of business; and how at length, unable to bear the life of dull commercial drudgery he was leading, he had thrown care and consideration to the winds, and sacrificing all prospect of future affluence to his love for his art, had braved his uncle's wrath and his parents' indignant disappointment, and shouldering his knapsack, had gone forth with a light and happy heart to meet his destiny! What marvelous tales he told us of the great Gewand-Haus concerts, to which all the famous Musici came from the uttermost parts of the earth; old members of the Conservatory, men from foreign lands; rich amateurs; kings, princes and nobles, to hear the perfection of musical art; how at first he sat among the neophytes, trembling with fear and hope, and awe, and delight, as one great name after another would be whispered among the students, running with a thrill through the ranks of the eager aspirants for favor; how he rose by degrees, and took his place among the second violins; and how, on a grand day, when the greatest of modern composers had come with his amiable, refined, genial presence, to lead the performance of one of his own immortal compositions, the orchestra, maddened with enthusiasm, had cast themselves at his feet, and had only been restored to calm by the quiet yet heart felt address which the great composer had given to his worshipers; how, when once again repressed emotion had settled down into a fervid determination in each breast to do "the best," and all eyes were breathlessly fixed on their leader's baton, the voices of that mighty orchestra had spoken in a way that they had never spoken before, as though some electric current had passed through every hand, and but one desire, one soul, one passion had animated each heart. Veterans were in tears; the younger men carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, cast their bows aside, and springing over the benches, flocked round the conductor's desk; ladies, sobbing and fainting, were being carried out of the hall; an Empress presented the composer with her bouquet; an Emperor, taking the decoration from his breast, had adorned him with his own hand. Kings and princes of the people came to congratulate him; great men, delighting to honor greatness in another, grasped him by the hand; beautiful women, overcome with emotion, laid their worship at his feet; and through it all—through the excitement, and the flattery, and the acclamations, and the intoxication, and the triumph, said our beloved Meister, "he bore himself with the angelic simplicity of a child, who sees the wonders of God's majesty in the mighty deep; in the sun, and moon, and earth, and stars; in the voice of the thunder, and the mysteries of the firmament; and gives the glory to Him, for whose pleasure they are, and were, created. Only, as he came down among us after the ovation he had received, he stretched forth his hands to all of us,—yes,—he held this very hand!" said our Meister, marveling at his own delicate, flexible digits, "and said he owed his triumph to us, as much as to himself; nay, more so, for that without us, his ideas would have been simply blots of ink on wasted paper."—*From My Master in St. Paul's.*

THE PROBLEM OF OUR TIME.—M. RENAN has written a new preface for a popular and illustrated edition of his *Vie de Jésus.* It begins: "I do not belong to what is called the Democratic Party; I even think that this party does harm to the cause which it pretends to serve. * * It is often said that the French Revolution is the outcome of the Gospel; this is a complete mistake. No one was ever less a disciple of Jesus than the authors of the Revolution. The idea of the French Democracy is the idea of the rights of man pushed to the extreme. Its point of departure is by no means charity and resignation; it is justice—the restless pursuit of equality. With that one will be able to destroy, but powerless to establish. * * * A society where no one loves, whom no one adores, will not subsist. One cannot conceive an idea more false than that of a level humanity, if I may so say, where there would be no subordination, no reciprocal ties, no chains binding the dead to the living, no deference, no respect." Further on M. RENAN says: "Humanity is based upon the fact of property, which does not admit of any discussion relating to the justice or the injustice of the origin of property. The opinion of economists, according to which wealth represents a reward of some merit or social service, is, from the point of view of the historian, completely erroneous. Let us say boldly, justice only exists in God and in the heart of the just man. Resignation and charity can never be dispensed with. Love of men, patience, affability, gentleness towards all beings—even towards the animal—that is what will always be the good and the sure law. Strict right conducts to abysses, and often leads to a result exactly the opposite of that which we wish to obtain. * * The political problem of our time is inseparable from the social problem, and the social problem is a religious problem. Materialism cannot give a basis for inequality, and inequality is the foundation of all social organization. Innumerable are the sorrows which no constitutional reform will ever touch. The condition of woman will forever throw into disorder those who pretend to establish society upon the harshness of legal revindications. The life of most women, and of the best, will always be a life of tears. That is why women feel that Christianity, which at its origin was their work, is still their stronghold."

INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.—As a portion of the forthcoming second volume of the Connecticut Historical Society's Collections, its President, Mr. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, has printed a monograph on the composition of the Indian geographical names. It is a chapter of great philological importance, and it has a popular interest, in that it dispels some sentimental errors. Under the definition that it is the characteristic of a proper name to be destitute of meaning, there are no proper names in the aboriginal languages of America. Every Indian name must not only have a meaning, but be so framed as to convey it with precision; and whenever, by phonetic change, it loses its power of self-interpretation, it must be discarded. In the Indian languages every name described the locality to which it was affixed, sometimes topographically, sometimes historically, preserving the memory of a battle or a feast, sometimes indicating natural products, and occasionally its position or direction from a place previously known, as "behind the mountain," "the east land," &c. The structure of these names is generally simple, and may be referred to one of three causes: 1. Those formed by the union of two elements, which we will call adjectival and substantival, with or without a locative suffix or post positive meaning "at," "in," "by," "near," &c. 2. Those which have a single element, the substantival or groundwork, with its locative suffix. 3. Those formed from verbs, as participles or verbal nouns, denoting a place where the action of the verb is performed. To this class belong, for example, such names as Mushauwomuk, (Boston,) "where there is going by boat," *i. e.*, a ferry or canoe crossing.

Seip or *Sepu*, the Algonkin word for river, is derived from a root that means "stretched out," "extended," and corresponded nearly to the English word stream. It rarely enters into a composition of local names, and does not make a part of the name of any river in New-England; but Mississippi is *missi sipu*, "great river;" Kitchi-sipi, "greatest river," was the Montagnais name of the St. Lawrence. *Tuk* denotes a river whose waters are driven in waves, by tides or wind. With the adjectival *missi*, great, it forms *missi-tuk*, now written Mystic. *Quinni-tuk* is the "long tidal river." With the locative affix, *Quinni-tuk-ut*, "on long river,"—now Connecticut—was the name of the valley or lands both sides of the river. In a deed of 1636 the name is *Quinetucquet*, in another *Quenticutt*. ROGER WILLIAMS (1643) has *Quonihticut*, and calls the Indians of this region *Quintik-ock*, that is, "the long river people." The c in the second syllable of the modern name has no business there, and it is difficult to find a reason for its intrusion. *Peske-tuk* denotes a "divided river;" Piscataqua is "divided tidal river." *Nippe* or [illegible] denotes water generally. Quinnipiac, New-Haven, is probably "long water place;" [illegible]-nippe ohke ohke meaning land, place or country. *Paug* is water at rest; *Massapaug*, great pond; *Quinnipaug*, long pond.

Wadchu means always mountain or hill. In Wachuset we have it, with the locative affix, near, or "in the vicinity of the mountain," a name which has been transposed to the mountain itself. With the adjectival *massa*, great, is formed *massa adchu set*, near the great mountain, or great hill country, now Massachusetts. *Sauk*, a root that denotes "pouring out," is the base of many local names for the outlet of a river or lake. Winnipiseogee pronounced Win-ni-pe-sauk-e, is compounded of *winni*, *nippi* and *sauki*, "good water discharge," and must have belonged to the outlet rather than to the lake itself. The translation of this synthesis, by "the smile of the Great Spirit," is sheer nonsense.

The error of the ear, by which words are perverted to a more familiar form, has effected some curious transformation. *Swatara*, the name of a stream in Pennsylvania, becomes Sweet Arrow; the *Potopaco* of JOHN SMITH's map, on a bend of the Potomac, becomes Port Tobacco. Nama'auke, "the place of fish," in East Windsor, passes through Namerack and Namalake to the modern May Luck. *Moskitu-auke*, "grass land," Scituate, R. I., gives the name of Mosquito Hawk to the brook which crosses it.

No interpretation of a place name is correct which makes bad grammar of the original. The apparatus of Indian synthesis was cumbersome, and it was nicely adjusted to its work; the grammatical relations of words were never lost sight of; the several components of a name had their established order, not dependent upon the will or skill of the composer.

A CHAPTER ON GHOSTS.

Our reading has told us that the ancients were great believers in ghosts. They even went so far as to say that every man had three, which after death were all separately and differently disposed of. The first descended to the infernal regions; the second ascended to the skies; and the third hovered about the tomb, having a preference for things terrestial, and being unable to sever its old connections. This theory, which we do not for a moment adopt, has done more to lessen our respect for the erudition of the ancients on this one subject, than anything else we know of. Those who profess to be learned in matters connected with ghosts, affirm that they do not make their appearance without some good and special reason for so doing; such as the discovery of a murderer, for instance, or to effect the restoration of property to its rightful owners when withheld fraudulently from them. This is a serious mistake. It depends entirely upon the character the dead person bore while living, his habits, &c. Sometimes, it is said, their object in revisiting the world is to inform their heir in what secret drawer of some old cabinet, or in what trunk, may be, they had hidden the title of the estate, or in what precise spot money and plate had been buried. Now, if there be any errand concerning which we should be more than pleased to have a ghost visit us it is this identical one.

We will now state a few of the popular beliefs relative to ghosts. Their usual time for appearing is midnight; this is undoubtedly correct. No ghosts can appear on Christmas Eve—this is also true; in proof of it, see the tragedy of "Hamlet," wherein says *Marcellus:*

> "It faded on the crowing of the cock.
> Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
> Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
> This bird of dawning singeth all night long;
> And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad:
> The nights are wholesome: then no planets strike,
> No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

Persons born on Christmas Eve cannot see spirits.

Ghosts commonly appear in the same dress they usually wore while living. This is reliable. It is seldom they are seen robed entirely in white. The latter is the conventional churchyard ghost, for whom no well-read person entertains respect. It is also a fact that if there is a lighted candle in a room and a ghost make its appearance, the flame will burn extremely blue. More particularly is this the case if the ghost during its lifetime was much given to profanity. The female ghost is much more loquacious than the male; this requires no corroboration. It is a fact universally accepted among the learned. Dogs are said to be very quick to perceive ghosts. If you are troubled by the importunities of a spirit address it in the Latin tongue; it never fails to strike them with terror. If you are unacquainted with the language, come as near to it as you can. Ghosts have an innate horror of being confined in the Red Sea. All these peculiarities are too well known to require proof. Ghosts never carry tapers; they never drag chains, except some of those who, while living, existed under a despotism; they do not wear black vestments, although in the quaint old ballad of "William and Margaret" occurs this couplet:

> "And clay cold was her lily hand
> That held her sable shroud."

Who ever heard of a sable shroud? The man who wrote these lines was only a poet, and, in all probability, entirely unacquainted with the habits and fashions prevailing among disembodied spirits. The word "sable" before shroud was used by him solely to contrast with "lily" before "hand." This is one of the tricks of the trade.

If you want to see a ghost, you must firmly believe in them. In the second place, take opium. We do not promise that you will see one, mind; but this plan seldom fails. The coming of a ghost is announced by a variety of loud and dreadful noises, generally compared to the rumbling of a coach and six, to the rolling of cannon balls, &c. But these are altogether inadequate to convey the smallest impression of the accompanying sounds. The rattling of many omnibuses in the Strand is more like it—this you may hear any day; but then it does not follow that it is a ghost. You need, then, never to be taken by surprise, although numberless instances are on record where this has happened. Ghosts of murdered persons, whose bodies have been secretly buried, will not be at ease, it is said, until their bones have been dug up and deposited anew with all the forms of Christian burial. This is hardly to be wondered at. For the peace of quietly disposed neighborhoods it is a good plan to organize a private police force, who shall exercise a strict surveillance to prevent, if possible, all professional murderers residing in its limits from depositing the bodies of their victims in or near there.

It is further conceded that ghosts can strike very heavy blows. Of this we have not the least doubt, although from their want of substance it would seem otherwise. We have read of strong men being knocked down by ghosts; of incurable lameness resulting from blows administered by them; and the spirits of the present day are said to be very demonstrative in the matter of cuffs and kicks, if we may credit the testimony of scores of those who have held intercourse with them. The hand of a ghost is said to be "cold as a clod"—this comparison we have copied out of a book.

It is stated on good authority (one GLANVILLE who lived many years ago) that there have been audacious spirits who were known to appear during the daytime; but the instances are few, and those mostly ghosts who have been "laid," probably in the Red Sea—of which, as we have before told you, they entertain the sincerest dread—and whose terms of banishment were expired; these, like condemned felons who have been released, often return more troublesome than before. A ghost may be "laid," as it is called, for any term less than a hundred years.

THE FEAST OF FOOLS.—When the long-expected morning came, the clergy put on their best robes, and accompanied the bishop, the latter in full canonicals, to church, where his entrance was marked by a general peal of the bells, and the most thunderous tones of the organ. He was then seated in the episcopal throne, and high mass commenced. At this point, all those who were not absolutely required to carry on the service stole out to change their robes. They soon reappeared grotesquely painted and masked, and accompanied by the more notorious of the rollicking blades of the neighborhood in similar attire: some being dressed as jugglers, others as women, and others again like wild beasts or demons. Then—the service still going on—the maskers began their tricks. They threw somersaults, played all sorts of school-boy games, and made every conceivable noise. They placed a lighted stove on the altar, and roasted sausages at it; they satdown beside it and played at dice; they sang very profane songs; they burnt old shoes in the censors and held them under the nose of the officiating priest; they bedaubed and blackened his face; they threw coals at one another, and among the people; they shouted "strange oaths;" they even quarreled and fought in downright earnest. And they closed the service with this singular performance: half a dozen or more of them assumed lunacy, threw off every article of clothing, and were pursued round and round the church, inside and out, by their yelling comrades, who drenched them with water, and everybody else who chanced to be looking on. A council held at the close of the fifteenth century endeavored to reform at least this portion of the fête. With this purpose it sagely enacted that naked men were no more to be hunted through the church on Christmas morning, but only through the cloisters; and that water alone was to be thrown at them, and not the buckets too.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE FEAST OF VULTURES.—But whatever may be due to the vulture's visual and olfactory powers, he has yet another faculty, which we suppose must be called a kind of memory, of which the following practice described by a traveler in India affords a remarkable illustration. There is a tribe of Indians inhabiting a portion of the Neligherries with whom it is a custom to give the vultures a feast on a certain day of the year, the feast consisting of a poor buffalo whom the obscene birds assemble to devour. The unfortunate animal selected for sacrifice is driven into an inclosure some twenty or more feet in diameter, and being safely shut in, is cruelly put to death by his captors, who, armed with long-pointed bamboos, mount the low walls of the inclosure for the purpose. The man nearest gives the first wound, and the poor beast, rushing away from him, is received upon the point of another assailant, and so on, until pierced, by innumerable wounds, his strength is exhausted, he falls, and slowly bleeds to death. Now the singular part of the business is this: the district is not usually frequented by vultures, and it shall happen that no vultures have been seen near the place for weeks or even months before the approaching feast; but on the day immediately preceding the feast they are seen high in air coming from various directions, and as they arrive they take up positions which command a view of what we may call the sacrificial ground. They watch the long torture of the slaughter, doubtless with peculiar interest, and make no show of interfering until all is ended, nor indeed even then, until decomposition has set in, and the repast is "high" enough to gratify their special appetite. They have not long to wait, for in that latitude no meat will keep fresh for many hours together. So soon as the dead brute is seasoned to their taste, they address themselves to their gluttonous meal, and deliberately gorge themselves until every particle of flesh is devoured from the carcass, and the bones are stripped bare. They are not easily disturbed while thus engaged—will suffer themselves to be approached within a few feet without moving, and even when they are disturbed, do not take wing, but jump away the length of a few paces, and then resume their agreeable occupation. When all is done, and there is nothing more to be got by remaining, they make off as unceremoniously as they came, and nothing further is seen of them until the feast time comes round again in the following year.

This proceeding of the vultures, it appears to us, is even more unaccountable than their singular power, in whatever it may consist, of discovering their food at vast distances—for there is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that their eyes are practically telescopes, any more than there is in the admitted microscopic vision of the insect races. In either case we have but to infer that their peculiar powers of sight are adapted to the circumstances of their owners. But the annual buffalo, slaughtered for the gratification of an isolated company of devourers, is a case purely exceptional, and the regular arrival of the guests at the feast is not to be paralleled, we think, with any exploit of what is commonly called instinct. We can only explain it by supposing the old birds to have a rough remembrance of the time of the feast, associating the season with natural changes within their observation.

BARON SMYTH'S RIDDLE.—Some men of the greatest talents have taken delight in composing or endeavoring to unravel riddles. Dean SWIFT is a case in point. Sir WILLIAM SMYTH, the learned First Baron of the Exchequer, at one time spent two days and nights in considering the answer to this conundrum: "Why is an egg underdone like an egg overdone?" He would not suffer any one to give him the answer, which he at last discovered. It is a tolerable pun enough—Because they are both *hardly* done.

MOUNTING A DROMEDARY.—A horse got loose, and came right against me, while I was quite surrounded by donkeys and horses on all sides, and could not move right or left. The dust, too, was horrible, and having dropped rather too far behind, we were in the middle of the crowd of animals, stifled with the dust, and could only see the torches and lamps (which surrounded the Prince and Princess, who headed the cortége,) at a great distance before us. So we decided to keep back still more, when one of the gentlemen rode up and asked me if it would amuse me to ride home on a dromedary. He had just seen one in the crowd, which had brought the mail. MOURAD PASHA, who heard of this, said it was impossible; but I disregarded all his objections, which seemed weak compared to my great wish to get on. So, though they said I had better not if I was the least nervous, I stopped and got off my donkey. We got hold of the dromedary, and a man with a feeble lamp. Col. MARSHALL got on one first to show me how to hold on while the beast gets up, which is really the only difficulty. He is made to kneel down with all four legs. You then get on, and the moment he feels the weight on his back he gets up, by first raising one joint of his hind legs, with a tremendous jerk, which, of course, throws you violently forward; and hardly have you had time to hold on in this position than you are violently thrown back, while he gets up on his forelegs; and then comes another bump, while he quite raises his hind legs. It is almost like three electric shocks, but all done in a second. There was no saddle and no stirrups, and I had nothing but small bits of wood behind and in front, between which a straw cushion was tied, on which I sat. However, I held on beautifully, and enjoyed my three miles' ride home immensely. I had a gentleman riding on each side of me, so I felt there was some rescue at hand should I slip off.—*Journal of a Visit to Egypt, Constantinople, the Crimea, Greece, &c., by Hon. Mrs. William Grey.*

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY THE CHINESE.—One fact corroborative of the idea that the Old World, or at least some of the inhabitants of Asia, were once aware of the existence of America before its discovery by COLUMBUS, is that many of the Arabian ulema with whom I have conversed on this subject, are fully convinced that the ancient Arabian geographers knew of America; and, in support of this opinion, point to passages in old works in which a country to the west of the Atlantic is spoken of. An Arab gentleman, a friend of mine, Gen. HUSSEIN PASHA, in a work he has just written on America, called *Es-Nessr-Et Tayir*, quotes from DJELDEKI and other old writers to show this.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

A SCENE IN THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Lord NORBURY, then Mr. TOLER, went circuit as Judge the first circuit I went as barrister. He continued my friend as warmly as he could be the friend of any one, and I thought he was in earnest. One evening, however, coming hot from Lord CLARE'S, at that time my proclaimed enemy, he attacked me with an after dinner volubility which hurt and roused me very much. I kept in different bounds myself; but he was generally so very good tempered that I really felt a repugnance in indulging him with as tart a reply as a stranger would have received, and simply observed that "I should only just give him that character which developed itself by his versatility—namely, that he had a hand for every man, and a heart for nobody!" and I believe the sarcasm has stuck to him from that day to this. He returned a very warm answer, gave me a wink, and made his exit. Of course I followed. The Sergeant-at-Arms was instantly sent by the Speaker to pursue us with his attendants, and to bring both refractory members back to the House. TOLER was caught by the skirts of his coat fastened in a door; and they laid hold of him just as the skirts were torn completely off. I was overtaken in Nassau-street, and as I [illegible] resisted, was brought like a sack, on a man's shoulders, to the admiration of the mob, and thrown down in the body of the House. The Speaker told us that we must give our honors forthwith that the matter should proceed no further. TOLER got up to defend himself; but as he then had no skirts to his coat, made a most ludicrous figure; and CURRAN put a finishing stroke to the comicalty of the scene by gravely saying that "it was the most unparalleled insult ever offered to the House, as it appeared that one honorable member had trimmed another honorable member's jacket within these walls, and nearly within view of the Speaker!" A general roar of laughter ensued. I gave my honor as required—I think with more good will than TOLER, and would willingly have forgotten the affair altogether, which he apparently never did.—*Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of His Own Times.*

AMONG THE JAPANESE.

It is possible that the prevalence of skin diseases, to which the Japanese are subject, is in some way connected with the bath system. Besides the common itch, there is a kind of similar disease, peculiar to the country, I believe, which is very obstinate and difficult of cure. The whole empire seems to enjoy a healthy climate, which has generally secured them from epidemics. These have, however, sometimes swept over the country; and among them measles, apparently epidemic, appear to have been the most common. Notwithstanding the proximity of Japan to China, which is one of the centers of cholera, there appears to have been but one cholera season previous to the opening of the ports. This freedom from the great Asiatic scourge is certainly remarkable when we consider that, although houses and streets are exceedingly clean, the practice of preparing liquid manure in large open cisterns, of which there is one in every field, would with us be thought sufficient of itself to generate the disease. At certain seasons, indeed generally, this custom makes it almost impossible to enjoy a country walk unless one be gifted with enduring nostrils. If it be true that the germ of cholera is a fungoid body transmitted through the air, one might expect to find it brought by the south-west monsoons from the delta of China. What the wind can do as a medium of transportation is well illustrated by its power of carrying dust and volcanic ashes to a distance of hundreds of miles. On the 31st of March and 1st of April, 1863, there was a great dust storm on the plain around Pekin, in which people lost their lives. The air was darkened, and the dust fell several inches deep, the wind being from the north-west. During the same days the air was filled with a dust fog at Shanghai, and at Nagasaki, where I then was. At Nagasaki the wind blew from the west, and during both days what appeared at first to be a fog obscured the sun just enough to permit one to distinguish the spots on its red disc with the naked eye. On the third day it was found that a deposit of dust had settled, so fine as to be imperceptible, excepting on the fresh white paint of a yacht. This phenomenon occurring at Nagasaki, more than seven hundred miles from its source, was observed at points much more distant at sea. These dust storms had been supposed to have had their origin on the Gobi Desert; but I found in 1864, while traveling beyond the great wall of China, between the Gobi and the plain of Pekin, that the strong north-west winds blowing from the desert reached the plain quite free from dust, and that it was not until it struck the cultivated plains of northern China, at a season when the dry loamy soil was unprotected by crops, that it raised great volumes of dust similar to that described. The dry climate of northern China is comparatively free from cholera. During all my travels in Japan I noticed only one case of goitre. It is true that I did not visit any limestone regions, but a great part of the population live in shaded and damp valleys; so damp that a freshly polished boot is covered with mould in forty-eight hours. If there be any connection with the absence of iodine and presence of goitre, it may be that the universal consumption of sea-weed as food, or presence of iodine in water coming from the recently raised marine volcanic tufa which prevails on the coast, may have something to do with the immunity which the Japanese enjoy from this disease. Goitre abounds in the limestone hills west of Pekin, in a very dry climate. That tape-worms do not came from pork only, would seem to follow from the statement of a Japanese officer at Hakodade, that officials sent from Yeddo to Yesso generally become troubled with these parasites. The Japanese eat little meat, never pork in any form, but they are not so scrupulous with regard to bear's flesh. Troubles of the eyes are common, and many blind people are seen in the streets, recognizable by their shaven heads and long sticks. That the Japanese do not die off *en masse* is no fault of their physicians, for these are little more advanced than their brethren in China, and in the latter country the most profound ignorance of anatomy and physiology rules, at least among the old school doctors. A considerable number of physicians now practice medicine as learned from Dutch teachers and foreign works on the subject; but in view of the great difficulty that attends the study of the body by the aid of dissection in Japan, their knowledge is not deep. Although pills to insure longevity form part of the Japanese *materia medica*, immense cemeteries prove that even long lives must end. These cities of the dead were always interesting to me. Often built on the side of a hill, covering a large area, and commanding a fine view of neatly kept avenues they offer the place for quiet walks, where one is sure to find none of the revolting sights so common in similar places in China. In all that relates to their dead, the Japanese exhibit a refinement one does not expect to find out of Christian countries. Thus we find great care bestowed on the tombs, and much taste and art displayed in their construction. Thousands of small paved terraces, surrounded by stone balustrades, form family lots, containing commemorative stones of every shape and size, and every variety of proper ornamentation. The sculptured inscriptions in the Chinese character always excited my admiration, the execution being much more finished than is common with us. On the night of the festival corresponding to All Souls' Day, the cemeteries are illuminated with myriads of lanterns, which, seen from a distance, produce the effect of as many openings into a mountain burning within. Cremation and interment seem to be about equally practiced, though it does not appear which is the more ancient custom.—*Across America and Asia. By Raphael Pumpelly.*

BEAUTY.—Men who marry for the beauty only of their wives, found their conjugal happiness on a very precarious tenure; they cannot renew the lease, or repair the premises, or enter into new ones, whilst the old one is every day falling to ruin; and as marriage is a concurrent lease, the hope of survivorship is equally uncertain. Our early dramatists have given some useful hints on this delicate subject:

> "By her virtue, learn to square
> And level out your life; for to be fair
> And nothing virtuous, only fits the eye
> Of gaudy youth and swelling vanity."
>
> *Faithful Shepherdess.*

IRISH PEASANTRY.—There is a native politeness inherent in our peasantry, but their modes of manifesting it vary considerably according to locality. The following little scene would, in the neighborhood of Enniscorthy, be looked on as not reflecting credit on the domestic economy of the house in which it occurred, time, say 1810. A stranger getting on towards Ross, along the mountain road under Blackstairs, on a Summer morning, entered a smith's house to get a shoe fastened on his horse, but instead of the presence of the grimy artist himself, he saw his full-grown daughter sitting naked at the fire. If the man himself was not a mountaineer, he at once pronounced the state of morality in Rathduff to be unsatisfactory, yet in this he would have wronged the character of the people, including the smith, his wife, and daughter. She was in a hurry to get her father's breakfast ready, or some goody for the young child; she expected no strange visit at that early hour, the morn was temperate, and she did what she considered the more necessary duty first. She and the other maidens of the mountain villages were essentially as pure as the daughters of Cork, or Limerick, or Dublin citizens, but with very different notions on the manifestations of correct behaviour. A neighbor, who in his own way related the incident to us, mentioned that her father, the smith, was once visited by Father MURPHY of Coolbawn, on one of his parish excursions, and seriously expostulated with on the scandal of having for so long absented himself from his sacramental duty. Exhortation and argument abounded on one side, shuffling excuses on the other, until the earnest and short tempered clergyman took him by the collar with both hands, and shook him till the fellow was fairly cowed, and solemnly promised to visit him next Saturday. What English farmer or farmer's wife accustomed to the gentle and dignified intercourse subsisting between their rector and his well-to-do parishioners, would not look on this as a piece of savagery not in the least tinged with the mild Christian spirit; yet Father MURPHY was a gentle hearted, kindly man, and as anxious as apostle could be for the spiritual welfare of his flock.—*"Country Pictures, Plain and Varnished," in Dublin University Magazine.*

THE FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

Contrasts of Color to be Avoided—Spring Suits—Some Valuable Suggestions—Bonnets.

Contrasts of color will be avoided this season, and rich, almost imperceptible shadings of the same tint will be found on bonnets and robes. This will exercise one's taste exactly, for there is as much discord in the shades of a color as in two high tints. Blues especially kill each other, unless selected with the nicest taste. Those who dislike the monotony of this order of fashion will delight in the strange combinations offered by the artists whose inventions, one would say, must be proof against any demand. The union of tints in fashionable bonnets and dresses reminds of the pale tender colors of HAMON's pictures. Light delicate yellows, primrose, curd and India straw, are mingled with India blue and sea tints, turquoise, hyacinthe and blue-black, always the black to complete the chord of color. For street suits, curd-like shades of buff, trimmed with deep yellow, browns or black velvet, are popular; the beautiful almond shade is desired in silks, and turtle-dove gray. The effect of this shade, trimmed with ruches very little darker, is exquisite, especially with the lace vail and handkerchief of blonde which soften the complexion. Pearl color, rose and black, are another charming fancy for Summer. Till the warm days of May, these colors may be worn in heavier materials, thus: Dress of gray silk, poplin or cashmere, trimmed with double flounce that is stitched in the centre instead of the edge; over dress of black or gray velvet of a light quality, or of the skirt material faced on the edge and waist with velvet. The bonnet is gray silk like the dress, with standing frill of *rose de chêne* ribbon, and large *noend* of the same on the outside. A square of black gauze is fastened on the back of the hat by a black velvet bow, and the strings are black velvet, lined with gray, fastened by rose color knot. The Robespierre handkerchief is rose-colored silk figured on the edge, and the gloves may be coral color. This is a fresh costume for those dubious days when Winter clothing is acceptable, but its colors are not. The velvet over-dress may be worn very late in our chill Spring; if gray, a fine quality of German or linen black velvet is used for the skirt, which is so soon worn that it is not worth while to use expensive goods for the purpose. Many of the heavy velvet over-dresses of the last season were made in this way, I am told, at one of the leading cloak houses. The waist and sleeves were rich Lyons velvet, and the puffed skirt was an inferior quality, though the difference was never detected in the dress.

The softer woolen materials are used for Spring suits in connection with silk. Cashmere, wool delaines and merino are handsome, with silk skirts, facings and sashes. Deep double flounces on the lower skirt, and the looped upper dress trimmed in the same way, with tight waist and sleeves are the popular style. The striped goods reappear every Spring, as the plaids do in Autum. A suit of these may be made in this way: Skirt of black silk with gray stripes far apart. Double festoon flounce of fine gray merino, the exact shade of the stripes. Round upper skirt of merino, open in front with deep ruffles of the striped silk encircling each width, up the seam a short distance, finishing in a silk rosette which loops the skirt. The waist is tight, round and half low in the throat, edged with three graduated double ruffles of silk, the lower falling over the bosom. Of course, this is only becoming to narrow shoulders. The postilion attached to the belt is gray, ruffled like the skirt, but looped precisely where the skirt droops by smaller rosettes than those on the skirt. The bonnet is fine black English straw, tied over the head with a fringed handkerchief of striped silk, laid in tasteful folds over the crown, forming a curtain behind, the long ends tied in a knot under the chin, with a broad black lace drapery for strings. The ornaments to this coquettish and most becoming bonnet are a saucy fan of scarlet velvet, standing up in the center of the forehead in a wreath of gray elm-blossoms, which crosses the crown and falls around a smart scarlet bow, which, with a jet pin, fastens the handkerchief at the back.

A pretty girlish suit in shaded color is wool delaine, sky blue, the flounce in shallow wide box pleats, with double piping of delaine and silk, the latter of a lighter shade above the other. The pleat is cut into squares on the edge, and a scant ruffle of pinked silk, a bright blue shade comes an inch below from under the flounce. The front of the upper skirt is open, square and cut into forms like the flounce, but piped only with double thick piping. The back is full, looped and edged by double pinked ruffles of bright silk, with wide fold of delaine in the center, which again is run on with silk cord. The waist has a low throat, finished by a broad blue silk ruffle corded in the center, and forming a cravat down the front half way to the belt. The shoulders have standing semi-circular ruffles of silk, the broadest part upward, with a lengthened tab nearly reaching the elbow. The sash is uplaced by a sheaf of bows with many notched ends, combining three shades of material used in the dress. The sleeve is wider than common at the wrist, with a ruffle widening sharply to a point on the seam. The belt is double piped on each side. The hat is white chip, with blue crape scarf held by silk buckles, and faced with pinked silk. A blue silk bell-flower and white thistle tuft are placed high at one side of the crown. Pale blue gloves.

A dress for the South, when jasmine is already in blossom, is the lightest shade of unbleached foulard, the single deep flounce headed by a two inch black velvet ribbon edged with narrow white guipure. The Louis XV. waist opens over a vest of fine white linen, with Nalenciennes ruffles and embroidered button-holes. The postilion is turned back with rich silk facings and velvet edges; the sash is a knot of mixed velvet and pongee, the ends, pongee with velvet ribbon three inches wide sewed on one edge. The high hat of white chip has a pongee and tulle scarf knotted with black velvet, and raised one side by a cluster of jet balls. One square end of the white tulle hangs over the face, the rest is twisted with the pongee and falls behind.

A pretty dress of silver-colored Irish poplin has no flounce, but a deep plain bias band on the bottom nearly sixteen inches deep, put on with no heading or stitching, visible. Two inches above is a black velvet ribbon edged with narrow white silk points, fringed. There is no upper skirt, but the basque has a plain round bias skirt headed in the same way, and nearly as deep, a velvet ribbon with white toothed edge showing an inch below the edge of the basque. The skirt is close in front, opening on the side. Black velvet buttons with white silk edges ornament the front. The basque is looped to the belt in the center behind, and loops of black velvet ribbon with short ends fill the space. The wide, round collar is Valenciennes and narrow velvet, fastening with white ribbon and jet ball-pin. The bonnet is three alternate bands of gray crape, white straw and velvet, with a point behind formed by a cluster of jet balls, which fall over a three-cornered black vail which seems to pass under the bonnet, the fourth end appearing in front, turned up over the forehead in quill folds, with a wreath of almond blossoms at the base which encircles half the face. Any combination more Spring-like and delicate it would be hard to find.

Bonnets of white straw, covered with square black vails laid cornerwise and looped back with tricolored knots of red, white and green ribbon, [illegible] stylish for Spring. Blondes may wear bows of pale blue, scarlet and black.

SHIRLEY DARE.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Toilettes de Bal—Some Elegant Costumes—A New Color—Tulle Robes—Latest Introductions—Coiffures.

The Tuileries has given the signal, since responded to by the Hotel de Ville and various of the Ministries, writes the Paris fashion correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under date of Feb. 19, and inaugurated the "saison des bals," respecting which the Paris *grand monde* had been growing remarkably impatient. No more imposing sight, in the shape of splendid uniforms and millinery in its very highest achievements could possibly be realized—in the Salle des Marechaux, the Salon de la Paix, and the Galerie de Diane the display of feminine toilettes, which enhanced the beauty of the wearers in the same way that the wearers enhanced their beauty, was something marvelous. The toilette which displayed the greatest refinement was probably that of the hostess of the festival, who wore a robe à traine of pale green satin, and over it a demi-jupe in white tulle bouillonnant, embroidered with silver flowers and trimmed both at the bottom and round the corsage with silver fringe. At the end of the train were bouillonnées of tulle spangled with silver and a deep silver fringe. The draperies were raised with narrow bands of sable, and epaulettes of the same fur were posed at the shoulders, an innovation with regard to ball dresses that has excited no end of comment. A green satin ceinture, secured with a diamond brooch, a broad, black velvet necklet richly embroidered with diamonds and emeralds, and clusters of white snowballs, drooping over a filet of diamonds in the hair, completed a toilette in admirable taste. By way of contrast to the foregoing, one may instance a gorgeous robe à traine in white satin and cerise velvet, trimmed with flounces of blonde and cerise tulle, white silk braid embroidered with gold, and innumerable maiden blush roses in the midst of green leaves. In front of the white satin under-jupe are three broad bands of cerise velvet—the uppermost level with the knees, which are fastened at either end where they meet the velvet mantle with a full-blown rose. These bands are flounced with rich blonde lace falling over bouillonnées of cerise tulle, which, with the exception of the lower one that reaches to the ground, are flounced with blonde lace in their turn. Over this jupe falls a grand manteau de cour in cerise velvet, the edges of which are partly scolloped and partly vandyked, forming three lappets on either side in addition to those that form the termination of the train, the whole being bound with a broad white silk braid, embroidered with gold thread and bordered with blonde lace. The extremity of the train reposes, so to speak, on a vaporous flounce of cerise tulle corresponding with the flounce at the bottom of the white satin jupe. The low square-cut corsage now so much in vogue, and which has come to be disrespectfully styled "the étalage," consists of little else than a mere band of cerise velvet bordered above and below with blonde lace, which, with a rose posed at each shoulder, suffices to form the sleeves. Behind is a broad square basque bound with gold embroidered braid, and edged with lace to match the trimming of the mantle, and from its corners broad bouillonnées of tulle illusion—likewise bordered with lace, and gathered tightly at intervals with a few white roses, a garland of which raises the mantle about half way down, to indicate, as it were, the merest bouffante—descend and follow the sweep of the train. A simple band of cerise velvet, secured behind with a large rose, forms the ceinture, and a tiny bunch of roses posed before a cerise velvet bow, with a sprig of rosebuds entwined among the drooping curls, composes the coiffure, which is demi-proudrée, to give the hair the fashionable blonde tint. Far less complicated, but perhaps more splendid, was the toilette of Mme. KERSAKOFF, composed of a graceful robe à traine in very brilliant light blue faye, styled blue de France, trimmed with deep flounces of magnificent Brussels lace, and where there were no flowers, literally spangled all over with diamonds. Her coiffure consisted of several small diamond stars, in the centre of which was a little bird formed of diamonds, pearls and turquoises, and behind was a serpent in diamonds, coiled as it were among the long locks of hair. The toilette of another Russian lady, the wife of Gen. DOUBELT, which was in white satin, with broad carnation stripes partially vailed with lace and embroidered over with diamonds, was hardly less brilliant than that of her compatriot. The Princess CLOTILDE wore a robe in blue faye trimmed with white lace, and a white lace tunic raised at the sides with garlands of pink hyacinths studded with diamonds. A bouquet of diamonds ornamented the front of the corsage, and a cluster of hyacinths, surrounded by small scintillating diamond stars, was posed in the hair.

A NEW COLOR.

If the modistes have not seized on the Empress' visit to the East to give a particular turn to their creations, the manufacturers have at any rate profited by it to bestow the name of "Eau de Nil" to a new color they have produced—a delicate mixture of gray and green shot with silver, which is said at every movement of the body to give to the robe "the aspect of flowing water." Robes of this tint were of course prevalent at the Tuileries ball, notably one with a long train trimmed at the bottom with bouillonnées of pale sea green gauze studded with silver crescents, and in lieu of a bouffante simply the gracefully arranged knot of a gauze ceinture. The corsage was bordered with a bouillonée of gauze and a narrow band of white lace peeping over it. A grand robe in rose color faye made open up the sides, where it was trimmed with rose color ribbon bows richly fringed, showed glimpses of Valenciennes lace in between. At the bottom of the jupe à traine were three flounces vailed with muslin, bordered with Valenciennes, and diminishing in size toward the sides. A tablier of muslin, striped with Valenciennes, passed under a faye bouffante, from which fell long muslin lappets, bordered and striped with Valenciennes, in place of a ceinture. One of the most charming toilettes, however, was in gray tulle, vaporous as a cloud, with bouquets of yellow and light brown satin roses spread over it, like so many garlands suspended in the air. A large scarf in white gauze, striped with silver, fastened to the left shoulder by a bouquet of roses, traversed the corsage behind, and was tied on the right side of the jupe. A cluster of yellow and brown roses was placed on the side of the corsage, and similar roses were arranged in the hair. Festoons and pendants of diamonds fell low down from the neck.

OTHER SUPERB TOILETS.

A robe à la régence, which is in pink faye trimmed with white lace, has a pearl gray faye train, fastened to the side of the jupe with pink and gray bows. A long pink ceinture relieves itself on the gray train, and the gray open corsage shows a pink front trimmed with lace. The coiffure consists of a gold bow and filet of diamonds. Another faye toilette of a "moonlight green" shade—"vert clair de lune"—is wreathed round the bottom of the jupe with convolvuli in silver and green silk leaves, the tunic of white silk tulle being spangled over with gold and silver stars. A tulle scarf passes over the left shoulder, and in the hair is a wreath of convolvuli, which, after trailing behind among the cascades of curls, is fastened to the opposite shoulder. Among the more characteristic toilettes at the Tuileries ball was one in canary color satin, the long train perfectly square at the end, where it was elaborately trimmed with ruches and biais. Dotted over the jupe at regular intervals with gigantic white and purple heartsease, and in front of the ceinture was a new style of jewel which promises to become the rage, a broche-agrafe, upon which the Parisian *élégante* hooks her fan. Other robes de bal have the jupes trimmed in front with a single deep lace flounce falling to within a few inches of the bottom of the skirt, and simulated Court trains trimmed all round to correspond. A short upper jupe, or rather triple lace-flounced bouffante, falls a trifle below the hips. At the ceinture behind, and posed at intervals down the centre of the bouffante, are several exceedingly large rosettes, two or three of which follow the sweep of the train. Other robes, again, have embroidered wreaths of flowers trailing over the jupe, which is trimmed, moreover, with embroidered floral flounces; additional wreaths of flowers simulate a manteau de cour, trimmed likewise with lace, and bands of flowers divide the bauffante into three. A tablier with lace flounce accompanies this toilette.

TULLE ROBES.

Robes de bal of white tulle bouillonnant divided with rouleaux of colored satin, or trimmed with [illegible]ed occasionally with black or colored velvet, and worn in connection with dresses or tunics of Brussels point, are very much in vogue. Nevertheless we have tulle robes of all colors, gray, mauve, salmon, green, pink and black, embroidered with gold and silver, or with flowers in their proper colors, such as marigolds, large yellow and purple heartsease, jonquils, poppies, asters, corn flowers, clusters of white and purple lilac, and large golden wheat ears. Artificial flowers are, moreover, employed to loop up the tulle jupes at the sides, or to puff them out in bouffantes and paniers. There is, however, a disposition to supersede the bouffante by the immense puffs or bows attached behind to the ceinture, and which rise, spread out like a fan, on the corsage, or fall like the open tail of a bird down the jupe. Since the Empress has sanctioned fur trimming for ball dresses, it is being very generally adopted. Yellow satin robes are trimmed with fur of the same shade, just as gray robes are trimmed with chinchilla. A blue satin jupe, over which a white tunic is worn, is, together with the tunic, bordered with sable. Both grebe and swansdown, too, are largely employed—the one for blue, the other for white satin robes.

COIFFURES.

Coiffures are mounting rather high, jewels, flowers, feathers, gold pins, ribbon bows, and, more especially, delicate feathery aigrettes, being alike in requisition to produce the desired effect. As blond tresses still continue the mode, recourse is being largely had to "poudre fauve" to give the locks the wished for tinge. Beyond the coiffures at the Tuileries ball already described, there were a few others of which note may be taken. First, a coronal of wheat ears in diamonds with a trailing wreath of mauve acacia interlaced among the hair; next a butterfly with large wings of rose coral striped with diamonds, which, being worn in raven black hair, produced rather a striking effect; again, a band of small red and yellow double China roses, fringed on either side with a few small leaves running from the forehead over the crown of the head, where it lost itself in the wavings and plaitings of the hair behind; a diadem of marguerites, with tuft of green feathers, matching the shade of the robe; a small white ostrich feather starting from behind a velvet bow, posed with a small diamond star; a tiny plume of brilliant maroon feathers, posed with a silver aigrette; a large full-blown pink rose above the center of the forehead, with an airy tuft of gray feathers rising up behind. Other coiffures were composed of trailing wreaths of jessamine, lilies of the valley, honeysuckles, woodbine, vine leaves, with small golden grapes twisted in and out the plaits and bands of hair or intermingling with the cascades of curls. Among more elaborate coiffures is that termed the "orientale," the front formed of triple "marteaux," with a string of gold beads following the course of the divisions and drooping in a slight festoon on the forehead, where it is seized in the beak of a bird-of-paradise perched a little to the left, where its brilliant plumage forms a magnificent aigrette; the back hair falls in small ringlets down the neck, and low down on the right side is posed a rose with a few buds and leaves that half bury themselves among the wavy hair.

FINE ARTS.

Among the Artists—New Pictures—Picture Sales.

Mr. BEARD is busy on a series of cartoons illustrating the legend of the Indian Maiden, who was transformed into a white doe. The first picture only has been completed. If the remainder are as spirited and graceful as this, the series is likely to attract considerable attention. Mr. BEARD has also on the easel an unfinished sketch of "Death and Sorrow" striving to reach the Kingdom of Heaven. They have arrived at the summit of the loftiest mountain of earth, but find they can ascend no higher. Death is throwing up his arms in wild despair and supplication, while Sorrow, a vailed figure, plods on behind with bent form and weary steps.

Mr. GUY has put the last touches to his "Little Stranger." A lady reclining on her couch, and attended by her nurse, is looking fondly and proudly on her little daughter, who is nursing the last edition to the family. The picture is less noticeable for expression, though by no means wanting in that, than for its purity of color, its admirable perspective, fine gradations of light and shade and conscientious painting of details. None but an artist who really loves his work could have given us such a picture. Though painted to order, it is to be hoped that its possessor will allow it to be placed temporarily in one of our now numerous public picture galleries.

Mr. E. W. PERRY has three fine pictures finished, or nearly so—"Hulda and Zekiel," "The Story of the Tiles," and what we suppose may be called "A Contraband Asleep." The first is illustrative of HOLMES' well-known poem. Hulda, with cheeks that rival in color the apples she is paring, is seated by the kitchen fire, and Zekiel, who is at present out in the cold, is peeping through the window at his beloved. The picture is admirable in tone and expression, though quite as pleasing a one, to our taste, is "The Story of the Tiles." A young lady, with a pretty boy beside her, is kneeling on the hearth-rug and explaining to the little one the designs on the Dutch tiles in the fire-place. The attitude of the boy is natural and graceful. The color is pure and the expression good. The story could not have been more charmingly told. The "Little Contraband" represents a colored boy asleep in an open shed. The picture is chiefly noticeable for the careful pointing of details.

Mr. PAGE has finished his portrait of Gov. FENTON for the Common Council. The artist has succeeded in catching Mr. FENTON's usual expression, and the attitude is natural and dignified. The hands are painted with more than the usual care bestowed on such pictures.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

Another of Mr. W. AMBERG's pictures has been placed on exhibition at SCHAUS' gallery. Two lovers have met in the heart of the wild wood, and the gentleman, with the lady's hand fast clasped in his, is pouring forth "the old, old tale." His hat lies on the turf beside him. His earnest expression is in fine contrast to that of the lady, who smiling and blushing, half consenting and half resisting, listens to her lover's vows. The picture is not highly finished, but is full of grace and expression. The effect of the subdued light falling through the foliage is admirably rendered. In the same gallery are two small but fine pictures by SPITZWEG—"Shooting" and "Fishing," and one by DIEZ, representing a party sheltering themselves beneath an old tower from the wind and coming storm. A lady with her cavalier is standing close beneath the tower walls. In the foreground are the servants, horses and dogs. The trees are bending beneath the gale; the night is coming on, and with it we can feel the approaching storm. The picture is fine in tone, but is one of those modest, unpretending compositions that are likely to be passed over without notice until attention is directed to them.

SALES.

Two large sales are advertised to come off this week. LEEDS & MINER, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, will sell at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway, Mr. LOUIS PRANG's collection of paintings, most of which have been chromoed, and which comprises originals by J. G. Brown, Kensett, Eastman Johnson, Mr. F. de Haas, J. Morvillier, Henry Bacon, J. Coomans, A. F. Tait, S. Colman and others. These will be sold on the second evening, the first evening's sale comprising specimens by Van Elten, Huntington, Tryon, Williamson, Conturier, Dileus, Rondel and Breevoort, with some engravings and water colors. Mr. Charles L. Frost's collection, now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Gallery, will be sold on Friday and Saturday evenings next. It contains some fine pictures by native and foreign artists. The most noticeable are "The Getty," off Ostend, by F. MUSIN, in which the water is painted with great power and freedom; "The Village School," by ED. MOULINET, in which there is great variety of attitude and truth of expression, but an almost total absence of perspective; and "Peace," by E. J. BOKS, representing a Knight returned from the wars and seated amid his family, in which the attitudes are natural and the coloring brilliant. The "Christmas Present," by J. GOUPIL, and "The Pet Parrot," by BAKALOWICZ, are chiefly noticeable for their exquisite finish and admirable rendering of texture; "The Trapper's Last Shot," by W. RAMSEY, is stiff and unnatural, both in attitude and expression. The collection also comprises paintings by Carl Hubner, Granville Perkins, Schussele, De Haas, A. F. Tait, Fagnani, A. Wust, Hart and F. Dillens.

Dr. Gould Appointed Astronomer of the Argentine Republic.

From the Boston Transcript, March 11.

It is announced that Dr. B. A. GOULD, of Cambridge, has accepted an invitation and appointment from the Argentine Republic, to establish and organize an astronomical observatory at Cardova, the second city of magnitude in that Republic. He is making his arrangements to go out upon that important and attractive enterprise in the course of the Spring. The initial work undertaken at the Observatory will be the completion of the Catalogue of the Southern Heavens, which will probably consume about three years.

Dr. GOULD will be accompanied by four assistants. The preliminary appropriations for the Observatory were made by the Argentine Congress, in October last, at the instance of President SARMIENTO, whose successful exertions in [illegible] country are well known to the American public. The eminent scientific attainments of Dr. GOULD, and his distinguished reputation in this country and Europe, among astronomers, will secure to the new institution the sympathy and interest of men of science throughout the world. The opportunity thus afforded to Dr. GOULD is also an enviable and most attractive one for an astronomer who can bring to his noble work a taste and genius for the severe processes of the science, with competent means of acquisition and experience, and the confidence of his compeers. To map the Southern sky is a splendid service, yet left to the astronomer. We are glad that it is assigned to one so fitted to undertake it, and we extend to Dr. GOULD, when he shall start on his noble undertaking, our congratulations for the high and congenial honor which has fallen to him, and our sincere wishes for the most auspicious success of the work.

COMMUNICATIONS.

St. David's Day—The Leek.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the anniversary dinner on the 1st of March some of the reporters were inquiring what association there was between the leek and St. David's Day. As none of the speakers made reference to this, and nothing appearing in the introductory remarks in the reports of festival, the following may be of some interest to the readers of the TIMES:

The 1st of March is kept by the Welsh in honor of St. David of Menevia, in commemoration of a singular victory obtained by them over the Saxons while under his conduct. The leek formed the distinguishing badge of the Welsh during the engagement. St. David died at an advanced age in the sixth century. Menevia was the ancient name of St. David. It is a small city in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and was formerly a see of an Archbishop and metropolis of the British Church. It is situate on the River Ilen, (Elwy,) 23 miles from Pembroke. Its cathedral, now in ruins, is the tomb of the celebrated GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, one of the brightest lights in the dark night of the twelfth century. The leek was also worn by the Welsh soldiers at the battle of Cressy, in which they distinguished themselves for their bravery under EDWARD, the Black Prince. SHAKESPEARE, who shows great respect for the Welsh, as is evident from the many references to their valor, honesty and patriotism, which we find in his historical plays, refers to the leek as a badge of honor of the Welsh; and in his play of "King Henry V.," gives a humorous scene, where the Welsh *Capt. Fluellen* (*Llywelyn* it should be) compels *Pistol*, a soldier of great swagger, to eat the leek, because of an insult given at a time and before a company, when the chivalrous Welshman could not resent it. This incident is found in the fifth act, scene one.

Reference to the battle of Cressy will best be given from SHAKESPEARE himself, taking the liberty merely to give the correct pronunciation of the words put into the mouth of *Llywelyn*:

King Henry V. Act IV. Scene VII.

FLUELLEN (Llywelyn)—Your grandfather, of famous memory, an't please your Majesty, and your great-uncle, Edward, the Black Prince of Wales, as I have read in the chronicles, fought a most brave battle here in France.

KING HENRY—They did, Fluellen.

FLUELLEN—Your Majesty says very true. If your Majesty is remembered of it, the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps; which, your Majesty knows to this hour, is an honorable badge of the service; and, I do believe, your Majesty takes no scorn to wear the leek upon Saint Tavy's Day.

KING HENRY—I wear it for a memorable honor; for I am Welsh, you know, good countryman.

FLUELLEN—All the water in the Wye cannot wash your Majesty's Welsh blood out of your body, I can tell you that. God bless it and preserve it as long as it pleases his grace, and his Majesty, too!

KING HENRY—Thanks, my countryman.

WILLIAM B. JONES,
Cor. Sec. St. David's Benevolent Society.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one of your readers to express his approbation of much you have written upon the income tax and the decisions of Commissioner DELANO? And while doing so, I beg to differ from your conclusions that to popularize the tax it must be lowered. The whole principle of the tax is wrong. I have never talked with a man yet who did not express his preference to pay a much larger tax, if collected in a different way, than to submit to the inquisitorial process of the present law. It is an offense to all the decent and moral sensibilities of the community. The returns are used as instruments of annoyance and oppression, and the whole proceeding is a manufactory of fraud and wrong. If the present Administration is determined to wring from the people the vast sums provided for by existing laws to pay a debt not due, against the sentiments of nine-tenths of the community, at least let the burden be made as little offensive as possible.

Such, however, appears not to be the policy of the Commissioner. His decisions are always adverse to the taxpayer, and we are a patient people indeed if we submit to his latest dicta, which every lawyer knows can never be sustained as a true interpretation of the law. "Interest paid upon a mortgage given to secure the purchase money of the homestead," says Mr. DELANO, "cannot be deducted from the tax." "Rent" of a homestead may be, and so interest upon any business or speculative mortgages. Does anybody believe in such nonsense? What is interest on such a mortgage but "rent" of a homestead? I give notice to the Commissioner that this opinion of his will not meet with respect or acquiescence. A REPUBLICAN.

The Oneida and the Bombay—The Conduct of Capt. Eyre.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fate of the *Oneida* has naturally thrilled the community with horror and unspeakable reprobation of the conduct of Capt. EYRE. It matters not to whom is attributable the blame of the collision. There is yet something of greater importance than the conduct of this man to be considered. What was the cause of the haste which may or may not have been the occasion of the collision, but was assuredly that of the abandonment? The *Bombay* carried the mail. In this responsibility commanders of mail packets are apt to shield themselves against all reproaches for not deviating from the strict letter of their obligations. This catastrophe has probably brought to mind a similar case, wherein the consequences might have been of the same kind, though not of the like extent, but for an escape almost miraculous. In May, 1854, being then in command of a small steamer, bound from New-York to the Mediterranean, we were off Nantucket Shoals on the second day of the passage. It was afternoon, and we were enveloped in a thick fog. Suddenly we heard the noise of paddles a little on our port bow. Our helm was at once put hard aport, but before we could get a sufficient distance from danger, a large United States mail steamer was seen scarcely her length off, running at full speed in a course which in a few seconds more would have struck us at right angles and she would inevitably have had us all under her keel. Fortunately we were then seen, for our steam whistle must have been unheard. The great ship's helm was ported hard, but not in time to avoid a raking collision. As she tore along, she ripped off our main and mizen rigging, rail, plank-sheer and twenty or thirty sheets of copper, cutting through the planks of the side within a quarter of an inch, careering our lee-rail under water. She then passed on, and in another moment was lost in the fog. I will charitably believe that our whistle, bells and united shouts were unheard, although there was no wind. And so as Capt. EYRE has enough for which to answer, I will believe that having steamed to windward against a strong breeze, he did not hear the *Oneida's* guns so distinctly heard far to leeward. At all events that American mail steamer passed on without stopping to see what damage she had done. So did this British mail steamer. We pursued our voyage and arrived safely at Gibraltar. The *Oneida* with her more numerous crew went to the bottom.

Each of the commanders of the mail-packets were alike guilty of the crime of abandonment. The lesson to be learned is, that there should be a relaxation of the obligations binding the Captains of mail steam-ships.

I have not sufficient vindictiveness toward Capt. ——, to induce me to publish his name, for I believe he was acting in accordance with what he supposed to be the wishes of his Company. And, while I cannot but blame them both alike, I will say the same for Capt. EYRE.

J. C.

Christian Sympathy with the Drunkard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If by publishing my story it will do any good to any drinking man, you are welcome to it—prefacing the story by the question: Have Christians any real sympathy for the drunkard?

My answer to this question will be given in no better way than by relating my own experience, thereby showing Christians, temperance reformers and men at large the real secret of their failure to recover men who sincerely wish to reclaim themselves through the help of some organization or society. I was born in the City of H——, of good Christian parents, and had a better education than the average of men. I came to this City in 1847, and engaged myself with a mercantile house in Maiden-lane, with whom I labored eleven years as book-keeper, salesman, travelling collector and solicitor. Here is where I learned to use strong drink. I married a lovely girl in Connecticut, in 1849, and with her kept house in Brooklyn for eight years. All this time the chains were being forged tighter and harder, year by year. From three to six months each year were spent in the South and West, among customers, and while in New-York these same customers must be attended to, in order to keep their trade—keeping me out nights from 11 to 1 o'clock. So things ran along until 1858, when the habit had obtained so much the mastery of me that I was forced to resign my connection with the house. From that time until the Winter of 1869 I struggled in the chains for a living and support for my family; signing pledges and breaking them—going to the war and to China to get away from the demon. It was all to no purpose until the Winter of 1869, when I again signed the pledge, and faithfully have kept it up to the present time. In the meantime my wife, whom I could not support, went home with her children to become a burden upon an aged mother. Thank God that for thirteen months I have been a sober man. To-day I am in good health, but, oh! so discouraged that death would be very welcome. Having given a brief outline of my history, I propose to show how those who profess Christianity, and especially one's own relatives, could have saved me from years of misery. I have an uncle who is worth from $200,000 to $300,000, who, in all my trials, has never offered one word of sympathy or given the helping hand—but on the contrary, has often avoided me. I have a cousin in this City worth over $100,000, who used to be my playmate in childhood's days, and for the past twenty years could see me while in the City daily, who has not been the man to say: "A, if you will only stop this habit, I will help you in business, or any other way that lays in my power." I have brothers who have helped me, I know, all they could, as far as money went, but that sympathy was not there which goes with a drinking man further than money. All the above are professing Christians. I have a large circle of business acquaintances, but not one of them has offered, upon earnest solicitation, a position even as a menial in their palatial places of business. Now, if any one will take the drunkard by the hand—if he has talents, find out what they are, and give him constant, steady work, with an encouraging word occasionally, and I will guarantee that man will raise a monument in his own heart that money could not buy, and he would prove to the world that a drunkard can be saved, and a family made happy through his instrumentality. Have we not some such men in this City who will try the experiment?

EDWARDS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 5, 1870.

Our Foreign Carrying Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there seems to be an effort to renovate our used up foreign carrying trade, I have collected the rates of wages on board of foreign vessels; and I cannot see how any plan proposed as yet to get back our lost trade upon the ocean can counterbalance the disadvantages of the high prices of labor on board of our vessels, as compared with those of foreign vessels.

I give briefly the monthly pay of a ship of eight hundred tons of the following nationalities: American, $872 50; British, $586 34; Bremen, $348; Hamburg, $502; Austrian, $352; Norwegian, $347; Italian, $600. This last includes rations; the Italian Captain and mates are allowed two francs per diem, and the sailors one franc per diem, for provisions. Our navy ration, at the old prices for beef and pork, was valued at thirty cents per diem. The rations of all the nationalities named, excepting the Italian, are very similar as to quantity, but not equal to our navy ration.

I see no hope in the future excepting by adopting the principle of protection. Apply it to our ships as it is applied to our manufactures. The difficulties in both pursuits are the same—the high wages of labor, which there is no prospect of reducing, nor in my judgment is a reduction desirable. Go back to discriminating duties; allow a drawback on all the materials used in building a vessel, but not coupled with that absurd provision in Gen. MERRITT's bill, that we should not sell vessels built here to foreigners. Let the stores used be taken out of bond. This by the way does not amount to much, only $165 per annum on the amount furnished to a ship of 1,000 tons. Still as it is asked for, like the remission of duty on salt, let it be conceded for the sake of peace. As I have before said, we have great natural advantages as a country. Let us use them for ourselves until we get out of our financial difficulties.

G. W. B.

Result of the New-Hampshire Election.

The following statement by counties, from the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*, gives the vote for Governor of New-Hampshire in 228 towns, and shows that Gov. STEARNS has 1,448 majority:

	1870.				1869.	
	Stearns.	Bedel.	Flint.	Barrows.	Stearns.	Bedel.
Rockingham	5,589	3,615	965	198	5,862	4,875
Strafford	3,341	1,056	1,405	121	3,394	2,289
Belknap	1,782	1,893	430	138	1,907	2,018
Carroll	1,847	2,083	179	60	1,921	2,240
Merrimack	4,571	3,009	1,673	192	4,809	4,526
Hillsborough	6,569	4,517	781	181	6,586	5,381
Cheshire	3,496	2,310	17	20	3,422	2,320
Sullivan	2,175	1,540	563	29	2,289	1,953
Grafton	4,285	3,747	1,136	125	4,280	4,811
Coos	1,218	1,562	111	83	1,337	1,633
	34,873	25,031	7,249	1,145	35,777	32,046

Cambridge, Errol, Hart's Location, Waterville and Wentworth's Location, not heard from, gave, last year, STEARNS, 21, BEDEL, 55. If they have given the same vote this year, Gov. STEARNS' majority will be 1,434. The whole vote is 68,298.

One result of the election will be a Legislature more strongly Republican in both branches than that of last [illegible]. The House stands about as follows: Republicans, 197; Democrats, 128. Republican majority, 69. The Republicans have elected to the Senate, William B. Small in the First District; Nathaniel Gordon in the Second; George Holbrook in the Third; Geo. C. Peavey in the Fifth; Gilman Scripture in the Seventh; Ellery Albee in the Ninth. The Democrats have elected their candidate in the Twelfth District. There is no choice by the people in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts. The vacancies will, of course, be filled by the Legislature in the choice of the Republican candidates.

The Republicans have carried all the Councillor Districts save No. 5. The Council is, therefore, politically the same as last year. It will consist of Moses Humphrey, Ezra Gould, Daniel Barnard, Samual W. Hale and Nathan H. Weeks.

The Bank Robbery at East Birmingham, Penn.—Capture of the Thieves.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, May 11.

In our paper of yesterday we published such particulars as it was possible in the prevailing excitement to obtain of the daylight robbery of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, on Carson-street, East Birmingham. Later the following authorized statement was obtained: Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. HENRY T. VOIGHT, Cashier of the bank, who was alone in the building, stepped into the directors' room to partake of his lunch. The door of the room was standing open, and the key was in the lock. Three men entered the bank, and one advanced toward the directors' room. Mr. VOIGHT, thinking it was a friend or a depositor advancing to speak to him, did not leave the room. Suddenly the door was slammed shut and the key turned in the lock. As soon as possible the imprisoned Cashier burst open the door and ran out. Before that time, however, the men had swept all the money off the counter into their basket, and had driven away in their buggy. Mr. VOIGHT gave instant chase, and the two men who were subsequently captured leaped from the buggy and ran. The remaining occupant of the buggy turned the vehicle round and drove with all speed to Pittsburg. He was last seen on St. Clair-street, making for Allegheny.

After the prisoners had been removed to jail, the money in the basket was carefully counted, and found to amount to almost $12,000. At first this was supposed to be less than half the amount stolen, for the prevailing idea was that that amount was about $27,000. Until the money recovered was counted it was taken for granted that this amount was in the basket. One of the officers of the banking house of MCVAY & Co., where Mr. VOIGHT deposits his surplus funds, went over late in the afternoon, and assisted in striking the balance, when it was found that the amount recovered was $13 02 more than the amount stolen. So the robbers are manifestly out of pocket by the transaction. The messenger of the bank, a short time before the robbery, had taken $11,000 to MCVAY's banking house and deposited it. The impression that this money was still in the bank, probably gave rise to the exaggerated stories of the amount stolen.

The information against the three men was made by Mr. MILTON D. HAYS, one of the directors of the bank. The two prisoners were committed for a further hearing. The two MCCULLYS live in East Birmingham, we are told, and are well known. MORAN, whose real name is said to be JOHN KELLY, is, we are informed, from New-York, but has been about here for some time. THOMAS MORAN, who escaped in the buggy, is well known, and will undoubtedly be captured. Officer SARBER is after him. The "object of interest" was shot in the eye while in the army, and wears a patch over the place where his eye was.

A Richmond View of the Kuklux Outrage in West Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, March 11.

In our telegraphic column, yesterday, we published a brief report of the forcible release of the prisoners confined in the jail at Charleston, West Va., by a band of armed men who are styled "Kuklux." The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Tuesday has a report of the affair, from which it appears that the organization is wide spread and the civil authorities powerless. The Kanawha *Republican*, published at the scene of the outrage, has a very mild reference to the event. The horse thief and counterfeiter who were released are styled "*Messrs.* COX and WHITELAW." Their release is apparently regarded as a good joke. "It is rumored," says the *Republican*, "that somebody turned them out, and we are not at all disposed to dispute the statement. It is getting to be a very common thing for men to get out of an $8,000 jail."

This tone of levity must have been dictated by *prudence*, as we cannot conceive it possible that any other influence would have restrained the writer from denouncing the outrage, fraught as it is with serious consequences to the community in which he lives. The Wheeling paper favors "prompt and decisive measures to bring the violators of law to punishment."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Father SECCHI has promised an earthquake in Rome shortly.

The Hawick *Advertiser* lately asserted that Capt. GAUNTLETT had "backed out of a bet," and had to pay 125 guineas for the statement.

Several female scholarships are to be founded at Cambridge.

In 1868 there were run over and killed in the streets of London 83 persons, while 1,265 were injured. During the first six months of 1869, 62 were killed and 764 injured.

The celebrated naturalist Prof. UNGER was found strangled in his bed on the 13th inst. No trace of the murderers has been found.

In Bradford, England, a couple were recently married whose united ages amounted to 153 years. The bridegroom was eighty-two, the fair bride seventy-one.

A proposal is under discussion at Cambridge to do away with the voluntary theological examination as at present constituted, and to supply its place by grafting certain additional papers upon the special theological examination.

The annual expenditure on the British Consular Service in Greece is $50,000; and in the United States, $32,500.

The number of British officers on the full pay retired list amounts to ninety-six, of whom there are forty-two Generals and one Lieutenant. They cost about $225,000 per annum.

Members of a family named WOOD have filled the office of parish clerk in Didsbury parish for 250 years successively. They began in 1591, and ended in 1839.

The classes for girls at Cambridge have proved successful. They have about fifty members. The lectures are a repetition of those delivered as part of the university course.

England has 500 blast furnaces which every year reduce 12,000,000 tuns of ore to 4,800,000 tuns of metal, and consume 14,000,000 tuns of coal. The manufactured metal is worth about $60,000,000. The works in France produce about the same amount. SCHNEIDER's establishment covers eleven acres.

The Municipal Council of Paris have unanimously adopted the new Prefect of the Seine's proposal to create a new loan of 250,000,000 francs.

A farmer near Limerick was married on a recent Sunday evening, and celebrated the event by a feast. In trying to swallow a piece of meat it lodged in his throat, and he died of suffocation before aid could be obtained.

A suit for a judicial separation has just been instituted at Naples between the young Prince and Princess CARRACCIOLO. They were married about ten months ago. The lady is a relative of Marshal REGNAULD DE SAINT-JEAN D'ANGELEY.

The wolves have been driven by the severity of the weather to approach the various towns and villages in the mountainous portions of France. At Delle, Haut-Rhin, the station-master was attacked by one, and barely escaped with his life.

A German has discovered a new kind of printing ink, superior to any now in use. The most important part of the discovery is that, by a peculiar process, the ink can be entirely removed from the surface of the paper, which is then ready for use again.

The Moscow *Gazette* states that the Russian Budget for 1870 shows that since 1866 the deficits have gradually diminished. Still, the deficit amounts now to some nineteen million roubles. The revenue of the country is stated to be constantly on the increase.

A German *savant* has succeeded in making wine from the tea plant.

A new magazine is announced in London under the name of the *Matrimonial Gazette & Advertiser*.

The French historian GUIZOT is said to have ruined his appetite by eating dates.

Prof. MAX MULLER is delivering a series of four lectures at the Royal Institution, London, under the title of "An Introduction to the Science of Religion."

An exchange says that a Russian poet has dedicated a volume of verses to his *fiancé*, and furnished the binding from his own person. Having had a leg amputated he devoted the epidermis to the embellishment of his own rhymes.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR was defeated for the Parliamentary representation of Nottingham. It cannot be attributed to an insufficient canvassing of the town, for his two daughters did that pretty thoroughly, distributing photographs of their father, also cards bearing the inscription: "Nottingham Election, 1870.—Miss SEYMOUR solicits your vote and interest on behalf of her father, W. DIGBY SEYMOUR."

Mr. WASHBURNE gave a grand reception in Paris on the evening of WASHINGTON's birthday. An announcement, printed on white calico, and that met every one's eye as they entered, that "*Washington est mort*," seems a strange decoration for a birthday anniversary.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Dr. EVANS the Imperial and Royal Order of St. Stanislas of the First Class.

Mr. ALFRED CHURCH proposes, in the *Spectator*, that Mr. MERIVALE, with the aid of a body of coadjutors, undertake a proper translation of HOMER.

According to official returns, the receipts of the Suez Canal Company, since the opening and up to the 31st of last January, amounted to 567,872 francs 6 cents, accruing from three sources—1. tolls on vessels; 2. transit of merchandise and passengers; 3. rent on landed property and houses.

The walls of Sebastopol have been completely restored, and upward of three hundred houses have been built in place of those destroyed by the bombardment. The principal monument in the churchyard is that of Prince MICHAEL GORTCHAKOFF. On it is the following inscription: "Here lie, among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, and each bears this inscription: "Graves of our Brothers."

The Registrar-General of Scotland reports that in the year 1869 there were registered in that country 113,395 births, 75,789 deaths and 22,083 marriages. The population in the middle of the year 1869 is estimated at 3,205,481. This birth-rate coincides with the average of the ten preceding years; the marriage-rate is 0.02 below the average; the death-rate is 0.17 above the average.

Christmas week in the colony of Victoria was uncomfortably warm. Dec. 20 the thermometer reached 108.4 degrees in the shade, and 152 degrees in the sun. The same temperature continued during the week.

In spite of severe frosts the spread of cholera in Moscow continues. During one week there were forty fatal cases.

The workings of the new system of telegraphy in England are beautifully illustrated by the following telegram which, concisely worded, on important business matters, was recently sent between Edinburgh and London. It arrived at its destination in the following condition: "Case answer take that cannot points up liferent come in must of on B. begs to-morrow last stated sum send letter at was as ground once accepted definite we C. for instructions are letters furniture to to bear."

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY's book on the Antilles cost $250 a copy. He is not entirely dependent on the sale of this work for a livelihood.

A Parisian lady recently inquired of a traveler if he had been long abroad. The answer, made with perfect self-confidence, was: "*J'ai ete à Heidelberg un âne, un âne à Berlin, âne à Bruxelles, et un âne ici.*" The lady answered with but a slight smile, "*Je pense qu'oui!*"

A banker at Lerida, Spain, had two strong rooms, one in ordinary use, and the other, which was only had recourse to when any heavy payments had to be made. Originally two keys were provided for the latter, but some time ago one of them was lost. A few days back a necessity arose to visit this reserved safe, and to the intense astonishment of the cashier, he found a key in the lock. He immediately informed his employer, and the two together opened the door, when they found inside the corpse of a man who had formerly been employed in the bank. He had probably stolen the key and visited the depository with the intention of robbery, but the door had accidentally closed, and as it fastened with a spring, he had died miserably in the midst of the wealth which he had desired to appropriate.

The Queen of Portugal has been suffering from a chest disease; the Pope is troubled with bronchitis and chronic catarrh; the Imperial family of France has been affected with influenza; and the Emperor of Russia is subject to attacks of hypochondriasis.

A few weeks ago a widow interred her husband in Blackburn, Scotland. She lingered by her husband's grave side till most all the mourners had departed, weeping bitterly. Suddenly she drew from underneath her left breast what proved to be her husband's clogs, heavily ironed at the sides. These she threw into the grave, exclaiming, "Heer, tay thees wi tha, fur tha's punshed mi wi tim oft enough." The clogs, which would weigh from six pounds to eight pounds, fell with a heavy thud upon the coffin, when the widow dried her tears and rejoined the mourners, "the brightest and gayest of the band."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The radical papers of Paris are said to be most severe upon JULES FAVRE for having, in his last speech in the Corps Legislatif, promised his support to the Ministry.

The King of Belgium is expected in Paris today.

The long impending duel between the Duke DE MONTPENSIER and ENRIQUE DE BOURBON was fought yesterday in Madrid, Spain, and the latter was killed. Great excitement is said to exist in the city.

Ex-Queen ISABELLA and her husband, DON FRANCISCO D'ASSIS, have agreed to have their difficulties settled by arbitration. The tribunal will be composed of five persons, one of whom is to be JULES FAVRE.

The London journals regard the French note to Rome as a diplomatic error, made by OLLIVIER, acting under the advice of JULES FAVRE.

The *Saturday Review* of yesterday, in a sensational article on the tendencies of American women, terms them the "Shrieking Sisterhood," but draws a distinction, however, between "the undemonstratively beneficent and the mere social theorists."

The arrival of the *Smidt* at this port is said to have strengthened confidence in London in regard to the safety of the *City of Boston*. It is believed there and in Liverpool that she will be heard from at the Azore Islands.

GENERAL.

Havana advices are to the effect that Gen. GOICOURIA, and some of his followers, have escaped from Camaguey and have gone towards Las Tunas. One hundred insurgents are reported to have been killed recently in the vicinity of Trinidad. A Judge in the city, having, as it is claimed, illegally released the Masons who were imprisoned, has been placed by Captain General DE RODAS in the *Moro Castle*, and the Masons have been ordered to report themselves, as under arrest, at the City Jail.

Admiral POOR, writing from Cape Haytien Feb. 12, notifies the Navy Department of his arrival at that port, and of an interview with the Provisional Government, in which he stated that while negotiations were pending between this country and San Domingo, the United States was determined to prevent any interference on the part of Hayti or of any other Government with the Dominicans. The Haytien authorities are reported to be displeased with what they consider a menace on the part of our Government accompanied with force.

Twelve thousand dollars were stolen from the Albany City Bank yesterday, which the owner had left on a desk for a moment, while he stepped into another room. Information of the robbery was immediately given to a detective officer, who soon after arrested two men from Greenbush and recovered the money.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the attendance was extremely small, the session being for general debate only. None of the speeches made were of public importance, and at 4:15 P. M. the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

Reports received in regard to the ice crop show that 221,500 tons have already been housed along the Hudson, and that the weather is considered still propitious for obtaining a larger supply.

RICE & SAWYER's shoe manufactory, and some other buildings, located at Danvers, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss $10,000.

The old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment will this year celebrate the anniversary of its passage through Baltimore, Md., (April 19, 1861,) at Worcester, as one company of the regiment was from that city.

During the recent revival of religion in Cincinnati, 2,092 members were added to the fifty Churches of that city.

A mass meeting was held in Chicago last night for the purpose of memorializing Congress in reference to a reduction of taxation under the Internal Revenue and Tariff laws.

Owing to the discovery of new gold mines in San Diego County, Cal., large numbers of persons are leaving San Francisco for that region.

The citizens of San Francisco are getting up a memorial to Congress to subsidize a steamship line between that city and Australia.

The passengers of the wrecked steamer *Eagle* arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday night. Two wrecking tugs have gone to Body Island to the assistance of the vessel, and it is hoped that she will be taken off the bar and saved. The personal effects of the passengers and $200,000 in gold, were safely landed at the time they were put on shore.

A horse and wagon, containing chromos and engravings, were found abandoned in the woods near Coscob, Conn., on Friday, and up to last evening no clue had been obtained of the owner. He is supposed to have been from Bridgeport. Three strangers have been arrested on suspicion of having caused his disappearance.

Three hundred and fifty doctors of medicine have been graduated during the past week by the four Philadelphia Medical Colleges. The number includes fourteen female physicians from the Woman's College.

A large meeting was held in Buffalo, yesterday, by the citizens of that city, for the purpose of indorsing the recent action of the Legislature in abolishing the contract system on the canals. Speeches were made and resolutions appropriate to the occasion adopted.

A second mortgage of $15,000,000 was authorized to be placed upon the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company yesterday, at a meeting of the stockholders held in Boston.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has called on the President for military assistance for keeping the peace in Allemance County, which he has proclaimed in insurrection against the State.

The three Republican State Committees of Virginia held a Conference in Richmond yesterday, and arranged for the holding of a convention, for the purpose of reorganizing the party, on the 6th day of April.

Mr. OLIVER TRACY, agent of the West Buxton Woolen Mills, was killed, and Mr. JNO. J. SAWYER, of Buxton, fatally injured, yesterday, at Saco, Me., while crossing the track of the Boston and Portland Railroad in a sleigh, being struck by the engine of a passing train. Mr. E. PATRIDGE, of Saco, who was with them, escaped unhurt.

Fifty thousand cigars and a large amount of whisky were seized in Fredericksburg, on Friday, for a violation of the Revenue laws.

The State Normal School of California is to be located at San Jose.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MORRIS S. MILLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the army, died suddenly at New-Orleans on Friday, aged fifty-five years. SAMUEL F. WILSON, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Picayune*, died in in the same city yesterday, at the age of sixty-five.

The Legislative Committee on Commerce and Shipping, Mr. L. D. KIERNAN, Chairman, were in this City yesterday carrying on investigations respecting the Ward's Island riot and the condition of the Weehawken Ferry.

The examination before the Coroner in the Alexander poisoning case was continued yesterday, but not completed. Bail in behalf of the GARDINERS is still refused.

The New Excise Bill.

The Senate Excise bill, after being materially amended by the House, was passed by the latter body on Friday, and now goes back to the Senate for concurrence. It received the votes of sixty-seven members, or two more than were required. Of these, but one—Mr. FRANKLIN, of Buffalo—was a Republican, while, on the other hand, but three Democrats—and they from the rural districts—voted adversely. We have already given a synopsis of the bill as it came from the Senate. The House amendments related almost entirely to the Sunday traffic, and were concessions made to the country members to save the bill. The *sub tegmine fagi* representatives were strongly moved in behalf of the sanctities of the Christian Sabbath, albeit somewhat selfishly. They would not consent to unrestricted liquor traffic on Sundays, in their own districts, but they were willing to waive the principle in the cities on partisan grounds. Therefore, they amended the bill so as practically to make the traffic free in all the cities of the State, and in Kings County.

The bill as passed by the Assembly contains some very wholesome regulations, expressed in general terms, but it also contains a proviso that nothing in it shall prevent hotels from receiving and entertaining the traveling public on Sundays, or from allowing free ingress and egress on that day from any place duly licensed, or prevent the sale of lager-beer on Sunday, within the limits of any city and in the Counties of New-York and Kings, in any licensed public garden or other place not in public view. The Albany Solons evidently assumed that beer drinking, like Vice in the abstract, "to be hated needs but to be seen," but that screened by a fence or a shutter it is innocent and excusable, if not commendable. As an abstract proposition in ethics the conclusion involved is as questionable as that of the thief who declared that it was not the mere stealing for which he was punished, but getting caught at it.

The fact that our legislators should feel compelled, by merely partisan considerations, to make special concessions to one class of citizens, in contravention to the sentiments and tastes of the majority, is a sorry commentary upon the practical working of our political system. We know that this question of Sunday liquor traffic is a controlling one in many districts, especially in cities, and that it has controlled and does control popular suffrage, to the exclusion of every legitimate influence or consideration. We have no doubt that there are scores of members of the present Assembly who would be ostracized at the next election if they had dared to vote adversely to the Excise bill on Friday, and that many of them were controlled by a consciousness of the fact. Although the majority of the electors in the State are clearly opposed to it, the friends of the traffic hold the balance of power, and to that fact solely we may attribute Friday's stultification of the majority in the Lower House at Albany.

Justice Upon the Wages Question.

The downward tendency of prices in many directions, and the expectation that they must full lower, have almost inevitably directed attention to the question of wages. The cost of labor must, it is said, be lessened, to balance the diminished returns which those who employ it are forced to accept. There is, of course, reason in this. The change in values of articles produced must affect the ability to pay for the processes employed in their production. Accordingly, it is found that workmen look with apprehension, and employers with hope, for reductions in wages. Will this result be arrived at without injustice on either side?

None remember more bitterly than workingmen how difficult it was for them to live during some years since 1862. They saw the cost of food, clothing and lodging constantly rising, without any apparent prospect of a change for the better. The dark days when copper tokens and ferry tickets and postage stamps passed for money, and the butcher, the coal man and the grocer met their customers with the continual announcement that gold had gone up, and everything else with it, will not be forgotten during this generation. But the bitterest fact of all was that the increase of wages bore no equal proportion to the enhanced cost of living, nor, indeed, to the increased gains of capitalists, contractors and most employers of labor. Every advance had to be persistently struggled for, and was, when conceded, inadequate to the requirements which made it necessary. The general result has been stated in that brief but pregnant sentence: The rich have become richer, and the poor poorer.

Now that the price of labor is discussed in anticipation of its reduction, it is but just to bear in mind one thing. Wages were in the general rise of prices the last to benefit by it. The poor were long denied a participation in it. Naturally they fear that they will suffer in a similar way now that the cost of existence is falling. They dread a sudden stinting of their means before that fall is fairly and permanently realized. As they were the last to gain some relief in high price times, so they may be the first who will be subjected to wages reductions. It is to be hoped that the working classes will be dealt with fairly in this matter. And while they must exercise patience, and avoid, as far as possible, the embarrassment of the industries by which they live, employers are equally bound to be considerate, and to remember the sacrifices and hardships which those who are dependent upon them have endured.

The Central Park.

The history of the Central Park is in various ways very noteworthy. The construction of the Park was the first attempt at landscape gardening on a great scale ever made on this continent, and what gave it still greater interest was that, although a New-York work, it was made under the best conditions as regards the fitness of the men who were to engage in it. The plans were put up to real *bona fide* competition, and the decision which followed has been amply justified by the execution of the work. Every body acknowledges that the Park stands among the finest specimens of this branch of art in the world; and the judgment of those who remember the kind of materials with which the designers had to deal, as regards both the configuration of the ground and the nature of the soil, is still more favorable than that of those who are only familiar with the finished result. Its success, too, gave an impulse to the provision of similar breathing-places in other cities which nothing else could have done—and, in fact, we may safely say, began a movement which promises to produce in this country a large number of the finest parks and gardens the world has ever seen.

A second park on a similar scale is now nearly completed in Brooklyn, and projects for the construction of others are under debate in Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Chicago. The political excitement arising out of the war once fairly over, we may be sure the question of city improvements will occupy an amount of attention which has never yet been bestowed on it, and the present century will probably see every town of importance in the Union provided with some place of recreation. Among the secondary effects of this park movement, though not the least valuable, has been the stimulus given by it to the study of American arboriculture, and to the artistic construction of country homes.

The effect of the Central Park in increasing the wealth of New-York, by helping to draw to it people of fortune from all parts of the Union, has been unquestionably very great, though it would be impossible to set it down in figures. One of the greatest of the luxuries supplied by wealth is the use of carriages and horses, which, however, the streets of New-York afford little opportunity of enjoying. The Central Park supplies to owners of them all that is needed either for purposes of health or display, and the multiplication of carriages, and the increase of variety in their construction during the last ten years, have been very striking. A better investment than the $10,000,000 sunk in the Park, indeed, the City could hardly have made.

There was one other good result of the construction of the Park, and it was perhaps the most important of all. It proved the possibility, in which hardly any body previously believed, of conducting a great public work, employing hundreds of men, in absolute disregard of political influence, and in the best manner. Workmen found for the first time in New-York, since politics became a trade, that they could earn money in the public service without having to throw in their votes with their labor, and the people found that it was possible to spend enormous sums for public purposes without jobbery, corruption, or leakage. It is safe to add, too, though now generally forgotten, that it was the spectacle of the efficiency, discipline, and decency of garb and behavior which the Police organization of the Central Park presented, which led to the reformation in the City Police following on its transfer to the new Commission in 1857. In fact, except the war for the suppression of the rebellion, we know of no chapter in recent American social history on the whole more hopeful and encouraging than the very short one which tells the story of how the Central Park was made and has been managed.

We now want the people of this great civilized City to bear in mind that the supplementary clauses of the new "anti-Ring" charter, as agreed upon in Democratic caucus at Albany, propose to hand this noble work over bodily to the same unclean horde who have charge of the streets and other public places. We doubt, however, if our citizens thoroughly understand what this means. They must remember that, in the first place, the expense of keeping up the Park would probably be quadrupled. Large numbers of the stipendiaries of the Ring would be quartered on it at immense salaries, to fill offices created for their benefit, by a process familiar to every body who knows any thing of the way in which the offices in the City Hall are managed. Books, too, of gigantic size, and filled with engravings and lithographs, giving a history, with "views," of the Park, would be got up at the public expense, for the benefit of the Ring printers—something like the *Manual of the City Government*, single copies of which, we are told, are worth from twenty to thirty dollars, and are distributed wholesale among the hangers-on of the Corporation.

The waste of money will be, however, the smallest part of the damage we shall suffer by the change. The great calamity with which it threatens us is not robbery—for we are used to that—but the total and irretrievable ruin of a magnificent work of art, by long odds the greatest we have produced. It must be remembered that a park is not the work of one year or ten. It is not like a building, which can be turned over finished on a fixed day. It is more like a painting, of which the human hand supplies but the outline, and which Nature, by her own slow processes, finishes and brings to perfection. The design on which the Central Park was made was an ideal which the slow growth of trees and plants, carefully tended through about twenty years, is needed to realize. Neither the Mall nor the Ramble, for instance, will be for years to come what [illegible] planted them. But Nature's tendency to run riot is just as strong as her tendency to produce scenes of beauty, and she has to be watched in all her processes with exceeding and minute care. There is probably nothing which requires closer and more conscientious care and skill than the management of a great public garden. The multiplicity of the trees and plants, the variety of their habits and requirements, weaknesses and diseases; the proper treatment of the grasses and flowers; the maintenance of the water-works, banks, roads and walks and buildings, are all parts of a vast work, requiring not only fidelity, punctuality and order, but a high degree of training and skill. Without this kind of superintendence every hour and every day, not only will the Park go rapidly to ruin, and the outlay and labor of the last ten years be lost, but the whole area would become a scene of most revolting disorder and decay. There is no more melancholy sight in the world than a neglected garden, and the greater the care once bestowed on it, the more repulsive does the wreck appear. The Central Park "gone to the dogs," would be perhaps as sad a sight as any American has witnessed in time of peace, on this continent.

To realize thoroughly what the desolation of the scene would be, we must imagine a force of thieves and rowdies and ruffians wearing the uniform of the Police, in a very dirty condition, and loafing along the roads, or on the seats in very fine weather; or skylarking with other rowdies of an upper grade, who, having been longer in office, would be racing on the avenues with trotting wagons, driving off the private carriages, and scaring foot passengers of all sexes away from the crossings. We must farther imagine the little restaurant near the Terrace turned into a common groggery and "political head-quarters," and peopled, as well as the adjacent bowers and arbors, on fine evenings, by a select company such as now assemble at Florence's in Houston-street, and gash each other with knives and glass bottles. We must imagine, too, "forty rod whisky" retailed at the little tables under the Terrace, and consumed in Summer by deputations from Mercer-street and the City Hall, as chaste in speech and demeanour as the circle which assembled last Winter at the ball where the City officials broke the woman's leg by flinging her out of a box. We must imagine, too, every walk and road made unsafe or disagreeable for respectable women, and all kinds of vehicles admitted to drive at any pace and for any purpose, and licenses to set up stalls for the sale of all descriptions of "swipes" or confectionery at every corner, issued to all comers; the green swards given up to target companies, winding up their day's sport with a carouse at the restaurant, and going roaring home through the costly plants and flower beds. Fancy, too, the fate of the animals, of which there is now a large and respectable collection; what quantities of cheap garbage would be given them to eat; how fast they would die, and what a salary some bespangled rascal would draw for "taking care of them," even after they had dwindled down to one old goat; how many "deputies" he would have, and what drafts would be made on the City Treasury for the purchase of all manner of cast-off beasts from traveling menageries and circuses. We hope every decent man and woman will think of all this, and think of it seriously. There is not one line in this picture for which we could not produce justification from some department of the City Government.

Servants.

The whirligig of time brings about its revenges. In 1776 the people of this country declared themselves free and overthrew their masters; and the masters have retaliated by bestowing upon the people of this country their servants. We rebelled a hundred years ago against the powers above us, and things look as if the close of the century would witness a new rebellion against the powers below. That a new and horrible tyranny has grown up in American society cannot be denied. Some may find it more tolerable than that against which the fathers fought at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, but neither despotisms nor revolutions go backward, and the patient ones may wince to-morrow under the screw that they do not feel today. No armed insurrection of such bold spirits as emptied the tea into Boston Harbor and tore into pieces the Stamp act has yet been organized; but we live in progressive times, and the banner of revolt may be raised any fine morning that shall presage the downfall of our household tyrants as surely as the pine tree or rattlesnake gave warning of the humiliation of King GEORGE.

The truth is that if we are not yet the servants of servants we are perilously near it. We are on the dangerous edge of things. Every year our domestics demand more money, do less work, insist on greater privileges, destroy without atonement a greater number of household gods, solace themselves with more receptions and symposia at our unwilling expense, indulge in a greater number of amatory adventures under our very noses, copy more literally the costumes, and, so far as they can, the manners and habits of our wives and daughters, and to conclude, set our taste, purse and comfort more supremely at naught. If, presently, they throw off all disguise, march from the kitchen up to the drawing-room and proceed deliberately to kick us down-stairs, we need scarcely be surprised. It will be in the legitimate sequence of things. Attacks on the person naturally follow the unpunished spoliation of property. The destruction of households, like that of States, is invariably preceded by the seizure of its outlying effects; and the parallel is sustained by a pervasive insolence of tone that constantly overleaps the barrier of conventional forms. Plainly, if the much talked of alternative in the struggle for life—to devour or be devoured—is unavoidable as between our domestics and ourselves, the moment is not far off when we must determine which it shall be. The same grievance is complained of [illegible] in England of late, but we believe that in no country in the world are household servants—perhaps it is just to say *female* household servants—so given over to waste, sloth, exaction and finery as in the United States today. They do pretty much what they please, and ask pretty much what they please for doing it. They deafen our ears with their hideous din, pillage our larder, smash our crockery, burn down our houses—do almost any thing, in short, without fear of recoupment or penalty. They blaze on our avenues in peacock finery. They riot in greasy self-assertion and, like the great American Homer of the period, declare that what they assume we shall assume. They are at once unclean and gaudy, a dazzle to the eye and an offense to the nose, and they afford a perennial example of the effect that a mistaken construction of the dogma of universal equality may exert upon the minor morals of society. Let us thankfully admit that there are such beings as good servants—patient, modest, industrious, self-respecting, and so respecting others; but, alas! they are few and far between. The leaven is all too little to affect the whole lump. On the contrary, the lump is rapidly vitiating the leaven. Hence the new rebellion we speak of may be close at hand. The last hair breaks the camel's back; and when the few good servants among us join the swelling ranks of the bad ones, the despotism arrayed against us will be greater than we can bear, and, like TELL and BOZZARIS, we shall strike for death or liberty.

A faint ray of hope reaches us from China. Perhaps the Celestial Empire, that sent us rebel making tea in '76, may send us help to avert social anarchy to-day. But will our haughty tyrants tolerate John Chinaman? Will they stand his rivalry in the kitchen or wash-house? May he not meet the fate of Hylas, who, when sent to fetch water by Alcides and Telamon, was sacrificed by the Naiads? The risk is great and the resource not to be too confidently trusted. The only solid dependence must consist, after all, in awakening the common sense and executive talent of our own countrywomen. As we suggested a fortnight ago, it is they who should learn to mold and control the refractory elements. We admit the difficulty of the task. But if the energy that is at present expended upon visionary theories of progress and reform were directed to the solution of this problem of domestic service, practical ends might be reached which are at present despaired of. Organizations might as well be formed to protect society from the mischief and imposition of bad servants as to protect labor from the unjust usurpations of capital. No good domestic would suffer from such bodies, and the other sort have had full swing long enough. We should be glad if ladies of position in our chief cities would devise and carry into execution some carefully digested scheme of social reform, as applied to the discipline and improvement of household service. It would be an assertion of woman's rights to which none but bad servants could take exception, and they have trampled upon us so long that we really feel as if they had no rights that we are bound to respect.

Scientific Lectures—Prof. Hawkins.

The Young Men's Christian Association have done a very wise thing in establishing courses of weekly lectures in their hall in Twenty-third-street. It is especially useful that scientific instruction is here given both to the outside public and the young men of the Association. The mass of young men in this City are so hard-worked during the day, and feel the influence so much of a mercantile atmosphere, that they accomplish very little reading of value. There is no question that the clerks and young business men of New-York, even those possessed of means, are growing up sadly deficient in culture. The coming generation, who will inherit some of the wealth and the business advantages acquired by this, will not have the muscle and vigor of their fathers, who cut their own way to fortune, nor will they gain the benefit of wealth in increased culture and more thorough education. For this class, and the still larger body of youth, who have few advantages for study in this City good scientific lectures are an immense boon. One can listen of an evening to an eloquent or clear lecture from a man of science, especially if he have the gift of drawing or "object-teaching." Where a book would put to sleep, the pictorial representations—if we may so call them—of AGASSIZ or HAWKINS, with the clear, verbal description of the former, will make dry scientific facts remembered where reading or study would leave no permanent impression.

But there is need here of a warning to the lecturers. In "popularizing science," the speaker must not descend too much. He must not assume too profound ignorance on the part of his audience. Prof. AGASSIZ, with all his unequaled power as a popular expounder to an assembly of scientific classification, exposed himself to much just criticism in his lectures in New-York, from his very unfair and unscientific representations of the Development-Theory, and his rather elementary instruction. Prof. HAWKINS in his recent lecture, opening the course on Fossil Animals at the Hall of the Association, laid himself open to similar criticism.

Prof. HAWKINS has won a permanent fame as a savant, in his reconstruction of fossil animals for the Sydenham Palace. His style of lecturing is fluent and pleasing, and his readiness of hand in drawing on the board for an audience is unequaled among scientific lecturers. But for these reasons he must not count too much on the good will or inexperience of his audiences. Even a "young Christian" audience does not want secular science too much diluted, or classification made sensational. It is true that in the first lecture a considerable portion of the audience were—and very properly—school boys, and the learned lecturer may have been somewhat led away from the dry stubble-fields of truth to the flowers of fancy or sensation, in order to divert his youthful hearers. But even for them it is of the last importance that the scientific "order of facts" whether of development or creation should be strictly followed; and that 'the pig'—even if it be a "learned" one—should not be inserted in the plan of creation between the alligator and the ostrich! More, too, of solid meat should have been served up by the lecturer, and less of syllabub and sweets, if science is to be a salutary subject.

The Boy of the Period.

Some old-fashioned people, whose memory is not quite destroyed by the bewilderments of this rapid age, are fond of looking with wonder upon the boyhood of today, and of asking what it means. They hear stories of juvenile dissipation, of rude manners, of vulgar ostentation, and straightway utter doleful prophecies of what we are coming to. They see a youth bechained and ringed and studded, learned in tobacco and tippling, ready to leave the parental roof before he is out of his teens, and able to settle the affairs of the nation in the twinkling of an eye, and then exclaim that there are no boys left, and that the male sex enters the world a man already. All of which argues very superficial observation and very erroneous conclusions.

The mistake that persons make who indulge in this gloomy view of the rising generation is that they have not known where in reality to find it. The judgment which they pass upon all is formed from contemplation of comparatively few. Disagreeable examples of our youth are by them taken as specimens of the majority. Forgetting that it is in the nature of "fast" boys to bring themselves into notice as much as possible, they assume that, like a theatrical army which crosses the stage in endless procession, the name of such boys is Legion. And yet, perhaps, the circle of their immediate acquaintance does not contain one that they know of. Thus a gross injustice is done, and a reproach cast upon those to whose hands the future of this country is to be confided.

Whoever would seek the real boy of the period has not far to go. He will be found in all the pursuits of active life, and that from an early age. It is true that from the "bread and butter" era of existence he has been early emancipated, and that he passes by without entering it that hobbledehoyism "only fit to be put under a tub." But why is this, if not from an early development of brain and self-reliance, upon which any growing generation may be congratulated? It is not that our boys ape manhood, but that they become manly at an early period. They learn to think and speak and act before their physical frames are become hardened. They shake themselves free of leading-strings, and walk alone. All the better for them. And if in the process they acquire a prompt independence of manner, learn to speak without a stammer, and look at the world with a steady freedom, are they not the gainers? If they do sometimes shock the nerves of timid people, or lay siege to a time-honored prejudice with startling vigor, why, the nerves must learn that no harm is meant, and as for the prejudice, let that pass into the limbo of the forgotten.

With the characteristics thus spoken of may be named two others of great importance. American boys are, as a rule, thoroughly good-natured, even generous to a fault. It is one of the redeeming traits of the worst class of New-York *gamin* that he will not "go back" on a friend, and the same extends up through all grades of society. Some recent essayist asserts that the age of friendship has closed. That cannot be said of our youth, nor of them when they become men. They may be keen, sharp-witted, able to bargain, to devise, and to shoulder their way among others, but the simple, mutual trust and love which is one of the most beautiful attributes of humanity, are common with them too. And they love and believe in their country and its greatness, now and to come. There need be no fear of the record that our boys will make in the world's history, or in its esteem. The boy of the period is a boy of thought and action, and love of justice. He knows what it is to be a good citizen, and will realize the character in himself.

Club Politics.

Most of us have heard or read of the important part which London clubs play in political life. Two large buildings stand side by side in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in the town. One of them is the stronghold of the Conservatives, the other of the Liberals. When a storm is brewing down at St. Stephens', great is the excitement at the "Carlton" and the "Reform." The Tadpoles and the Tapers run about assuring each other that the Ministry cannot stand twenty-four hours, that the Premier has already gone off to see the Queen, that the Marquis of Carabbas is about to be "sent for," and that if he should fail in forming a new Ministry, the great "Dizzy," who carries a lion's heart within his breast, will be invited to try his hand again. In the midst of all the buzz and gossip, the great Dizzy himself probably appears at the hall door of the "Carlton,"—a man of spare frame and bent shoulders; a man on whose deeply lined and strangely melancholy face genius has set her unalterable mark; a man who for three and thirty years has fought single-handed against whole legions of relentless enemies, who has had all the world arrayed against him, and who is not conquered yet. Our race likes to see anybody fight bravely, even against hopeless odds—and therefore people look admiringly upon this BENJAMIN DISRAELI wherever he appears, and will cheer him if they get a chance, especially if he seems on the point of being finally crushed by his foes, as happened to him no longer ago than December, 1868.

If Congress met in New-York it is not unlikely that the Union, the Union League and the Manhattan Clubs would become very much what the Carlton or the Reform are in England; but men in power in this country must be sought for in the dismal city of interminable distances. Still, however, it has been found convenient to set up one of our clubs as the representative of a certain set of political opinions. We hear now as much of the "Manhattan Club" as we once did of Tammany—why, it would be hard to explain. Perhaps there is no house of the same kind in the City where so little political intriguing goes on as at the Manhattan Club. Rumor ascribes to its cook great and rare merits—but it is not a place where plots are hatched or political combinations are formed or overthrown. Even the name of Tammany has lost its significance nowadays, or to City ears is only associated with JEM MACE, the prize-fighter, and some shabby ballets. Tammany is a phrase which represents to rural readers all the powers of darkness, but what do we understand by it in the City? It certainly cannot be taken as a nickname for the Democratic Party—and if a section only is meant, then which section? While the present hocus-pocus is going on, and old-fashioned Democrats cannot make out who is who or which is which, how is it possible for the general reader to discriminate accurately between the "silk stocking gentry" of the Manhattan Club and the "Sachems" of Tammany? The amusing part of the whole business is that many of the persons popularly associated with Tammany are said to be among the sinful crowd who "puff Partagas in the Manhattan Club-rooms"—every member of the said Club being supposed to be richer than Crœsus.

Party shibboleths need not be strictly just to be useful, and this Manhattan Club gossip will do its work just as well as if it described a fact. Nevertheless, the truth is that clubs are at present of little practical value in political life. The Union League may often be the scene of an informal caucus, and it is certainly the most important, from a political point of view, of any club in the City. But as a rule men go to these resorts in search of a little amusement, not of political excitement. Some go to lose or win a few points at whist, some to read the papers, some to get away from their wives—for such things happen in a mixed world. One or two general favorites soon make a club a social meeting place of widespread popularity—men like the late Vice-Chancellor ROBERTSON, for instance, whom every body loved, and against whom not even the cowardly stabbers of reputations—the dastards who go about the town flinging fire-brands and arrows at every honest fireside—could ever find a word to say amiss. Has not every club in the town some old favorite whom all the members look up to as a superior sort of father? Many of the kind old faces are disappearing—time with its "effacing fingers" makes many a wreck, and removes many an old landmark, in a City like New-York. It cannot be altogether a mistake to believe that the young are not always equal to the old, since even the young share that belief. As for young men's clubs, they come to grief. It wants the experience of years to keep an institution of this kind in a flourishing state. "Clubable men" are plentiful in the City,—but unfortunately they, too, are mortal. If the friends of a decade, or even a lustrum ago, could all be summoned around the festive board yet once more which of us would not go to the banquet with grateful and rejoicing hearts?

Death of Gen. Milton S. Miller.

From the Utica Herald, March 12.

Intelligence was received by telegraph, yesterday, from New-Orleans, of the death of Gen. MORRIS S. MILLER, U. S. A., in that city, at noon. Gen. MILLER had been stationed for about a year past at Austin, Texas, and was recently ordered to Detroit, and was on his way there, with his family, when his death occurred.

Gen. MILLER was the second son of Judge MORRIS S. MILLER, an early and prominent citizen of Utica, and was born April 2, 1814. In 1830 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduated in 1834, and was immediately appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Regiment Artillery. He was in continuous service for thirty-five years, and in that period participated in the Florida and Mexican wars, and rendered most efficient service to the Government through the late war.

He was stationed with a single company of about forty men at Fort King, Fla., in 1835, when the war was begun by Osceola there, by the massacre of the Indian agent, sutler and his clerks, and was beseiged there for two months by the Indians before Gen. GAINES arrived with succor from New-Orleans. Subsequently to the Florida war he was on the recruiting and ordnance service in various places. He served under Gen. WOOL on the northern frontier during the "patriot war" in 1837–8. In 1844–5, he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, and often drilled the battalion in which were Lieuts. W. T. SHERMAN, GEO. H. THOMAS, T. W. SHERMAN and J. F. REYNOLDS, since Generals.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Major MILLER had been for some time in the Quarter-master-General's office in Washington, and all the arrangements for providing for the arrival of troops for the defence of the capital fell to him. Immediately upon the attack upon the Massachusetts volunteers in Baltimore, April 19, 1861, he was ordered by Gen. SCOTT to go to Annapolis and attend to forwarding the New-York and Massachusetts troops expected by that route. He succeeded by great adroitness in getting through the hostile country and finding no troops yet arrived, returned with communications from Gov. HICKS, to Washington. On the 22d of April he again set out for Annapolis, and after various adventures, was successful in reaching that city in time to make all the necessary arrangements for forwarding the Seventh New-York, Gen. BUTLER's Massachusetts, and a Pennsylvania regiment; the first troops which arrived for the defence of the capital. For this service he received the high commendation of Gen. SCOTT. Throughout the entire war Major MILLER remained in the Quarter-master's Department at Washington, and in the course of four years there passed through his hands about $20,000,000, and upon the examination of his accounts it was found that less than $20 was to be disallowed, in the words of the Auditor, "being the only case of the kind within the knowledge of this office."

Gen. MILLER was married in 1841 to JANE OCTAVIA, daughter of Maj.-Gen. MACOMB, who survives him. He leaves one son, Lieut. A. MACOMB MILLER, and four daughters, the eldest the wife of Gen. WHEATON, U. S. A.

New-Orleans Increasing its Borders.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 5.

Under the new city charter, which has already passed the House of Representatives, and will be pretty certain to pass the Senate and become a law, the limits of New-Orleans will be extended to the lower line of the City of Carrollton, including that portion of the Parish of Jefferson which was occupied by Jefferson City, Rickerville and Greenville. This addition will bring within our corporate limits a large area of territory, nearly if not quite as large as the area included in the old lines of the city. It will add about 25,000 to our population and seven or eight millions of taxable property to our assessment rolls. The debt proper and legally due by the old corporations, and which will be assumed by the city, will not exceed $300,000. This addition to the city debt will be amply provided for by the taxes, which will be collectable from the property of the new territory, and yet the rate of taxes will not be higher than under their old corporations. The expense of keeping up governments for these little towns has been out of all proportion to the benefits derived therefrom. The excess of dues over the interest on their old debts, which will be collectable under the new consolidated charter, will supply a good fund to defray the local expenses of these corporations. The old debts due by them will be included in the consolidated debt of the city.

Life-Long Friends not Separated by Death.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, March 9.

Ex-Mayor WILLIAMSON H. HORN, whose death at the age of seventy-one years is announced this morning, and JAS. W. MCCLELLAND, whose remains reached here yesterday, were warm friends, their regards for each other amounting almost to a brotherly affection. The lamented MCCLELLAND died far from home. The venerable Capt. HORN breathed his last among kindred and friends. Some time before he died, in the night time, when fever was upon him, his thoughts turned to his friend, and he remarked to one of his children: "Tell JAMES to come to me. I want JAMES to come to me." Near that same hour the spirit of his friend winged its way to its Eternal God. Capt. HORN never after arose from his sick bed, and at 2½ o'clock, Tuesday morning, he, too, was numbered with the dead.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements.

The coming week is the last of the performance of *Hamlet* at Booth's Theater. We have so frequently expressed opinions respecting this brilliant revival, as to leave little to be said of it; yet we are unwilling to let the performance pass by without recording afresh our conviction of its merit. No play has been produced that, upon the whole, has reflected more credit upon the American stage; and not the public alone but every member of the dramatic profession is under obligations to Mr. BOOTH for his successful efforts to give dignity to the drama through the perfection of its illustration. Time was, when a legend pinned to a sheet told an audience that they were looking on a wood or a street, and the artistic gap between such a period and that of the sumptuous theatre in Twenty-third-street, is wide indeed. Some would have us believe that the realistic tendency, of which Mr. BOOTH's "Hamlet" is the most brilliant scenic exponent, signalizes the decay of art. Of this persuasion we may have more to say hereafter. At present we content ourselves by expressing that disbelief in it which is implied by heartily thanking those who have been pre-eminent in embellishing the drama, even to the closest particularity or attainable accuracy of detail. Among these Mr. BOOTH has been most conspicuous, and his conscientious and elaborate study of SHAKESPEARE's greatest conception commands the respect which is due to a picture worthy of so noble a setting. We have mentioned before that Mr. J. S. CLARKE will now, by way of relief, give a series of humorous pieces here, in some of which he has of late been quite successful in London, and that the manager will devote the space of his temporary retirement to getting up "Macbeth." Our satisfaction at this intelligence is only diminished by the reflection that he has accustomed us in "Romeo and Juliet" and in "Hamlet" to expect so much that there is cause to fear he may be put to an excess of labor and expense to maintain his own exalted standard. Such, however, is the consequence that attends all exalted achievements, and Mr. BOOTH will have the consolation of knowing that even failure under circumstances like these may be more glorious than success under any other....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associates occupy the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. "The Marriage of Figaro," by MOZART, is to be first produced, and we believe that it is intended to give several representations of "Oberon," brief though the season may be. The company includes the artists who sung with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA at the French Theater some months ago, and will be remembered, therefore, as numerous, competent and zealous. Friday night and yesterday afternoon they sang in Brooklyn, and from accounts in the local papers, seem to have suffered little in health or spirits from a protracted and wearisome if unprecedentedly successful tour. We have already printed the assignment of *rôles* in "The Marriage of Figaro," and need not repeat its review. But it should be mentioned that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and bright little ROSE HERSEE both take part in the performance....A glance at the announcements of the remaining places shows no change of bill and no promise of novelty. "Lost at Sea" has been and continues to be the attraction at Wallack's, and "Hamlet" fills and gladdens the Olympic Theater. No one will tax Mr. EDWIN BOOTH with an overweening inclination to merriment, but it must be recorded that Mr. FOX's personation of the Danish Prince elicited the heartiest laughter from that accomplished and sedate artist. "Innisfallen" has been acted at Niblo's, and will be given there until further notice....Among the places devoted to negro minstrelsy, the pretty theater of Messrs. KELLY & LEON, at No. 820 Broadway, is one of the most comfortable and presents one of the most varied and attractive entertainments. A great merit about the programmes here is that the pieces follow each other in rapid succession, and that the audience is not kept waiting in the interminable fashion that makes a visit to some places of amusement so disagreeable. The "end men" at KELLY & LEON's are funny rather in their manner than in their matter; but we take it for granted that they are not responsible for the last, and they certainly deserve praise for the first. "Le Petit Faust" winds up the evening's diversion here, and is found uproariously comic by numerous and respectable audiences.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

The popular concert at Association Hall, attracted to that place, yesterday, the usual numerous and semi-juvenile audience. The programme was a less worthy one than usual. Miss JULIA GAYLORD was the soprano, her fresh voice being heard in BEVIGNANI's "La Tiorja," and in MILLARD's "Waiting," both of which songs were sung with a correctness and ease warranting the encores. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL was the contralto. The effect of Mrs. PAUL's singing is habitually to surprise and delight, but its impression yesterday, in the tenor recitative and air "Comfort ye my people," from HANDEL's "Messiah," was limited to a not very pleasant sense of astonishment. The voice was harsh and slightly tremulous, and the execution marked neither by facility nor fervor. In the Scotch air "Bonnie Dundee," and in "Jeannette and Jeannot" Mrs. PAUL was listened to with more satisfaction, though it should be said that the oratorio-aria previously interpreted had to be repeated. The instrumental music was supplied by Mr. and Mrs. GUZMAN and by Mr. A. H. MORA. Mr. GUZMAN is a pianist of ordinary merit, and, therefore, quite unequal to the task of executing fitly any of GOTTSCHALK's works. Mrs. GUZMAN only took part with her husband in the recitation of a duet, in which some digital ground and lofty tumbling by Mr. GUZMAN excited a curiosity akin to that which might have been produced by an acrobatic performance, and which it was sought to gratify by the same means. Mr. MORA's genuine taste and skill were exhibited conspicuously in the closing piece of the entertainment, embracing a *morceau* from SCHUMANN's Opus 56, and an offertory by BATTISTE. The three remaining organ compositions were of the imitative kind made familiar by our early experience, but claiming immunity from farther notice by the news that a real orchestra, under the direction of Mr. F. EBEN, will commence furnishing the orchestral music for these concerts in a fortnight hence.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. FECHTER has been acting in Philadelphia during the week just ended, and his performances have called forth a general expression of opinion from the dramatic critics. The *Age* thinks he adds nothing to the *Hamlet* of the stage, except superficial business, and censures his melodramatic effects. The *Inquirer* has two articles, in one of which he is said to be extraordinary, and in the other not remarkable. The *North American* does not notice his appearance, and the *Ledger* does not express any opinion. The *Day* is doubtful, but praises more than it condemns. The *Press* is enthusiastic and unmeaning. The *Evening Bulletin* thinks he is a great actor, and says those who don't agree with it are incompetent or prejudiced. The *Evening Telegraph* thinks *Hamlet* is above his powers. The *Evening Star* says he is fat and forty. The *Herald* is mildly eulogistic. The *Post* considers him third-rate as *Hamlet*, whatever he may be in other characters. Altogether the opinion of the Philadelphia Press seems to be that Mr. FECHTER is a very peculiar actor, with great faults and great merits, but that his talents are inadequate to the interpretation of *Hamlet*. *Apropos* of an item of idle gossip, we see Mr. FECHTER has written to the Boston *Advertiser*: "I read in some bit of paper sent me without a name from Boston, that they persist in calling Miss LECLERCQ my wife. Will you kindly and emphatically let them know that *my* wife and children are impatiently awaiting my return in Paris, where the education of both my girl and son require the mother's presence? This false statement might mar the reputation of Miss LECLERCQ, whose honor I value as if she were indeed my sister in blood as she is in heart"....It is stated that during Mr. FECHTER's engagement of thirty-six nights at Niblo's, he received at the rate of $540 in currency a night, $19,440. The average expenses of the theater are set down at $768 per night, giving a total of $26,408. As the receipts were $55,556, the net profit must have been $29,628....LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theater in Philadelphia, last week. A daily paper of that city says, concerning the bright little lady: "Vivacity without purpose, nimbleness of limb, grotesque postures, vocal tricks suggestive of minstrelsy, and above all the power of fascination of a pretty and bright face and a childish form, give her a claim to public favor that for some years has had recognition everywhere. Saving an increased self-confidence, her efforts last night showed that these advantages have not been added to." As these were the exact words of the TIMES six months ago, we express regret that LOTTA should not have made sufficient progress to render so old a critique useless....The *Swedish Journal*, of Chicago, reviews in full the Thompson-Storey case. Its final judgment we reproduce: "Det har," it says, "gatt sa langt nu, att presterna har i landet i de offentliga tidningarne upptrada och forsvara prostituerade qvinnor och sceniska gemenheter. Sanneligen gar icke nu skammen pa torra landet!"...Mrs. E. D. WALLACE has adapted "Little Dorrit" and produced it at the Arch-street Theater, in Philadelphia, with success. Mrs. WALLACE has had advantageous offers East and West, and an engagement is now pending in St. Louis. In view of the exceptional merit her work is said to possess, it is to be hoped that a hearing of it will be given local playgoers....Signor ANTONIO BARILI is about to depart for California, after a nine years' term of residence in this City. A complimentary concert was recently tendered him here by his pupils and friends in recognition of his talent and services...."Oberon" was sung for the first time in America, in Philadelphia, Wednesday, by the Parepa-Rosa Troupe. The performance is said to have been satisfactory, but the audience was "provokingly unenthusiastic."....Mr. DALY has given a performance of "Frou Frou" in Hartford, Mr. HARKINS acting *De Sartoris* and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT *Gilberte*....The German Theatre on Coates-street, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening....Mrs. BARRY's personation of *Frou Frou* is warmly praised by the Boston Press....JUIGNET, M. and Mme. MOREAU and their associates, have been acting at the Amateur's Drawing Room, in Philadelphia, during the week just ended....Mr. JOSEPH BURNETT acts in "Fritz, our Cousin German," at Wallack's in June, July and August next....Mr. STUART ROBSON has made no engagements for next season, and there is no truth in the report that he intends joining the Boston Theatre Company....The Brignoli troupe sing in Augusta, Ga., to-morrow....Miss Adelaide Phillips, Clara Louise Kellogg, Amalia Jackson, M. Lafranc, Signori Regna, Susini and Herr Habelmann commence a series of twelve performances in Boston, under the guidance of Signor BISCACCIANTI....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN were last week in St. Louis....Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON was acting, week before last, in the Mobile Theater....NEIL WARNER acts this week at the Richmond Theater....Miss LAURA KEENE was last week in Richmond....OLE BULL has presented the Scandinavian Society of San Francisco $300 in gold....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS and the Richings Opera Troupe were last week in New-Orleans....The gross receipts of the San Francisco Musical Festival were about $46,000, and the expenses $20,000, a balance of $26,000 remaining, therefore, to swell the fund of the Mercantile Library.

MR. WALLACK IN BOSTON.

Mr. JOHN LESTER WALLACK has been winning golden opinions from all sorts of people in Boston. One critic there writes of him as follows: "His acting borders, almost, on perfection. There is not a point lost sight of, while such a delicacy and gentlemanliness pervades all his action; there is such grace in every movement; such sparkle and vivacity with him; such a merry, captivating twinkle in his eye; such expression in his face, as to fill his auditors with wonderment. All his performances are finished, and at the end leave nothing to be desired. We might write columns about Mr. WALLACK's performances, but all would amount to the few words we have said above." A not less enthusiastic admirer descants in language remarkably similar: "Mr. WALLACK's experience, as we have said, has been large and varied, and the value of such experience can never be misunderstood by any person familiar with the requirements of the modern stage; but it is none the less certain that no extent of study or training could endow any actor with the peculiar powers which he displays in this impersonation. The mere 'business,' as it is technically called, of such a rôle, might be acquired by many, but its delicate grace, its ease, refinement and gentle dignity, are qualities which could never be attained by practice, however laborious, and which belong to the nature of an actor, not to his education, and are to be regarded as aids to, rather than consequences of, his art. In this respect we are disposed to think that Mr. WALLACK stands almost alone among modern comedians. The gifts of others, not less eminent in their especial spheres, it would be easy, upon occasion, to define. But these are his own, and in their exercise we find his most delightful charms. In MORTON's merry comedy, 'Woodcock's Little Game,' we discover again the same characteristics of airy mirthfulness, bold and undaunted spirit, and that lively audacity which always fulfills its gay purpose without ever venturing beyond the boundary of good taste and strict refinement. The difference between the two characters, as all theater goers are aware, is very marked, and yet each shade and gradation of distinction are most deftly portrayed by this ingenious actor. To have seen him once is only to have been convinced of the strength of the influence he has exercised for so many years over his own New-York audiences; and before his brief engagement shall have terminated, there is little reason to doubt that he will have established himself as firmly in the good opinion of the Boston public as he long ago fixed himself in the esteem of the best New-York circles."

Foreign Notes.

A sweeping charge of plagiarism is made against CRAVEN, the dramatist, by Miss EMMA ROBINSON, author of "Whitefriars," "Which Wins," &c. The lady writes to the London *Times* as follows: "May I be allowed to inquire," she says, "whether it is not exceeding even the large privileges of the modern so-called dramatic author to take a piece, all its characters, situations, plot and dialogue, bodily from a novel and make no kind of acknowledgement whatever of the circumstance? Such is the case with the "sensational" produced by Mr. H. T. CRAVEN at the Globe Theater, criticized in your columns of to-day's date, under the designation of *Philomel*. It is taken without leave asked, or seemingly supposed to be in the slightest degree necessary, from a romance written by me, and published by Messrs. WARD & LOCK, entitled *Which Wins—Love or Money?* or if the playwright has made any alterations or addition, they are precisely those which, detracting from the moral drift and artistic elaboration of the plot, have laid it open to the degree of animadversion of your critic."....In the Court of Bankruptcy, in London, an adjourned meeting *in re* VINING had been held. The bankrupt, late lessee of the Princess's Theater, was the wellknown actor and dramatic author. Mr. F. KNIGHT, for the assignees, did not oppose the bankrupt passing his examination, but said he would ask the Court to consider whether Mr. VINING had not brought himself within the 159th section of the acts of 1861 upon the grounds of contracting debts without probable expectation of payment, and rash and hazardous speculations. The debts were £6,191, all contracted in 1869, and there was a deficiency of £5,353. If the Court should be of opinion that bankrupt had brought himself within the act, he would ask that some order should be made in reference to his future earnings. Mr. LEWIS, who supported, said that in January, 1869, the bankrupt had an actual surplus of £6,224. The theater had been very successful for years past. His Honor said that although theatrical speculations were in a sense hazardous, he did not think they came within the act as rash and hazardous speculations, especially looking at the success which had previously attended the theater. The bankrupt would have his discharge....Mr. DION BOUCICAULT will write the libretto of the next opera bouffe produced at the Lyceum. This work is "Le Petit Faust," by HERVE, the composer of "Chilperic."....Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, it is reported, has received from a noble lady a check for the munificent sum of ten thousand pounds, to cover his losses at the Holborn Theater.....Whenever there is a big house to let in Paris, it is sure to be turned into a theater. The huge Magazins Réunis are about to meet their inevitable fate. M. GUEYMARD has obtained permission to cover over the court-yard, and to convert it into an opera house, where the masses are to be initiated into the works of the great masters. For fifteen sous, they will be privileged to hear "Robert le Diable" or "La Favorite." There are no reasons why this attempt to vulgarize VERDI, MEYERBEER or ROSSINI should be held as aught but praiseworthy, for the people have a keener ear for music than is supposed....The drama of "Lucretia Borgia" has been reproduced at the Celestins Theater of Lyons, and failed completely. The occupants of the upper galleries received it with absolute mockery....Pretty Mme. ALHAIZA LAMBELE has been singing "La Traviata" with success in Antwerp....CARRIER and BECKERS, lately members of Mr. GRAU's opera bouffe company, are to support SCHNEIDER in London....One of the daughters of DONIZETTI, the composer of "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Lucia de Lammermoor" and "Lucretia Borgia" is a school-mistress at Novara, and the other keeps a coffee-house at Brescia....ADELINA PATTI has been presented with the Order of Merit by the Emperor of Russia, and appointed first singer at Court. At St. Petersburg she has always been a greater favorite, if possible, than in any other European capital. On more than one occasion she was escorted through the streets by the Emperor himself and another member of the Imperial house; and when she sings at the opera the Russians always call her before the curtain an extravagant number of times. No such honor as this Order of Merit has been conferred on any singer since RUBINI, and he only received it after many years' services.

A New Comic Paper on the Tapis.

The effort to establish a good comic paper is again to be tried in this City, the new venture appearing under the name of *Punchinello*. It is to be a large illustrated octavo of sixteen pages, and many, if not all, the best humorous writers of the country have promised their aid. The office of the new paper is at No. [illegible] Nassau-street, and the first number is to appear next Saturday. Mr. W. A. STEPHENS and Mr. CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY, who have already had experience in *Vanity Fair*, are to be the publisher and editor of the new paper.

OBITUARY.

Henry H. Leeds.

Mr. HENRY H. LEEDS, the senior partner of the firm of LEEDS & MINER, died at his residence, in this City, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, of disease of the heart. Mr. LEEDS was born in New-London, Conn., in 1801, and came to this City at an early age to engage in mercantile pursuits. He at first entered a dry goods house, and finally became established in that branch of business, succeeding the firm of BROWN BROS. He first became an auctioneer in 1847, having taken the store at No. 8 Wall-street, formerly occupied by EDGAR JENCKS. In the following year Mr. ALLEN B. MINER became associated with him, and for many years the firm of LEEDS & MINER has held a high rank in the mercantile community. They had for some years made a specialty of selling first-class paintings at public auction, and for this branch of their business erected in 1866 the building Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, known as the Leeds Art Galleries. The selling of the tickets for the Jenny Lind concert at Castle Garden in 1851, an event which was attended at the time with a great deal of excitement, was conducted by Mr. LEEDS. The firm of LEEDS & MINER also disposed of the Dusseldorf and the Thompson collections of paintings, and probably a greater number of fine paintings have passed through their house than any other in the country. Privately Mr. LEEDS was a man much respected and had a large circle of friends. He was a member of Dr. ADAMS' Church, and distinguished for his many deeds of kindness and charity.

Until recently Mr. LEEDS has enjoyed good health and had been confined to his house only about one week. News of his death was received with surprise and regret, both in commercial and private circles.

William R. Merriam.

WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of this City, died on Wednesday evening last at his residence on Twelfth-street, Brooklyn. He was born at Meriden, Conn., about the year 1834. He has for the last ten years been quite prominent among the Masons of this City, having been initiated into the Crescent Lodge, No. 402, in 1860. He rose rapidly through the various degrees of the Order until he reached the position of Deputy Grand Master, which he has held for several years. He was also a member of the Crescent Chapter, No. 220, and of the Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

Mr. MERRIAM had been for several years employed as a book-keeper by BROWN & GORHAM, of No. 42 Front-street, and leaves a wife and two children, one of them an adopted orphan. The funeral takes place today at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, when a large delegation of various Masonic organizations will be present in full regalia.

Robert D. Holmes.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, P. G. W. M. of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State, died at his residence, No. 45 Barrow-street, last evening, at 9 o'clock. Mr. HOLMES was fifty-four years of age, and has been for many years one of the most prominent Masons in the United States. He was for several years Grand Master of the Order in this State, and has also been prominently connected with the literary interests of Masonry. He is well known here as the Masonic editor of the *Dispatch* and *News*, and also as a journalist of good abilities outside of that special department. The death of few men would attract wider attention throughout the country than his.

CRUELTY TO MISSIONARIES.

How They Sometimes Suffer in the Islands of the Pacific—They Are Assaulted and One of Them is Shot by the Natives—The Mission Property Destroyed—Protection Asked from the American Government.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Feb. 9.

By the arrival of the brig *Annie Porter*, we learn that Rev. J. H. MAHOE was badly shot on the 20th of March, 1869, at Apaiang, one of the Gilbert Group. It appears from our information that the rebel party, as it is called, has driven out the Christian party from the island; the Chief, who had professed Christianity, and his friends, had been compelled to go to another island, thus leaving the island in possession of the anti Christian party. Mr. MAHOE had felt it his duty to remain to endeavor to conciliate them, and do what good he could. On the morning above mentioned, a large and tumultuous party gathered around his house, and two natives, by name of TINGELAP and TENAUGHT, fired upon him, one ball entering his right breast and coming out at his shoulder, quite disabling his arm. His wife immediately sought the protection of a foreigner who was there, whose name is understood to be RANDOLPH. This foreigner took them into his house, and gave them protection, and they subsequently left for another island. The property of the mission, as we understand, has been broken up and scattered about the island, including the house formerly occupied by Mr. BINGHAM. The American missionaries have felt it their duty under the circumstances, as we understand, to appeal to the American Government.

Below, we give a report of the treatment of the missionaries at the hands of the natives of that island.

From the time that the *Morning Star* left in 1868, the missionaries were kept in a continued state of excitement, being insulted more or less every day by the natives. On the 11th of December, 1868, MAHOE and his wife were assaulted by a native named TINKINIMEA. This man struck MAHOE, and turning round, did the same to his wife while she stood holding a child in her arms. He then marched off as if he had done a great deed. After this they became more bold and impudent. On the 13th day of March, 1869, while MAHOE was barking a coccanut, being in a stooping position, a man by the name of TENAUGHT coming up behind, struck his back with a 14-inch knife, leaving a black bruise as long as the blade of the knife, drawing blood at the edge and point of the knife. TENAUGHT said to MAHOE as he struck him: "You are a dead man; I will kill you; you are no good; you are stingy." Another man coming to TENAUGHT persuaded him to leave MAHOE alone. A few days previous to this TENAUGHT had threatened to kill MAHOE, because he would not give him something which he had demanded in an insolent manner.

On the 20th of March MAHOE was again assaulted in his own house; his wife, supposing he would be killed, fled for help, with her youngest child, to the house of Mr. COUSIE, a distance of some five hundred yards to the north of the Mission premises. Mr. RANDOLPH having been aroused from sleep, he, with Mr. COUSIE, went to the aid of MAHOE; they found that the mission house had been shot at, one of the balls passing through abaft of the verandah, on the north side; tore away the wood work by the side of MAHOE, who was standing on the verandah. MAHOE immediately ran into the house and shut the door; those without followed him, breaking down the fence. Finding the door fast, they broke the venetian blind sufficiently to admit a large pistol, which they presented at MAHOE and snapped several times. Finding that the pistol did not go off they retired. Messrs. RANDOLPH and COUSIE remained with MAHOE about an hour and withdrew. On their way to the house of COUSIE they met a native called TINGETAP, who had a musket, a rifle and a pistol. TINGETAP asked him then if it was true that some one had fired at MAHOE? They answered yes. He said he had heard so, and was on his way to the house of MAHOE to protect him. As he and his father TINNAKALA had slept at the mission premises on several occasions previously to help MAHOE and family, they had no suspicion of treachery, and said to him, "We are glad you are going down; we will send SOLOMON" (a man in the employ of Mr. RANDOLPH) "to aid you." Leaving this man, and having just arrived at the house of Mr. COUSIE, they heard a report of fire-arms and a cry of distress. They rushed from the house and ran to the mission. Here they met two little daughters of MAHOE, who were crying piteously, "Father is shot; father is dead; he is covered with blood, TINGETAP has shot him." Approaching the house they found MAHOE in a pool of blood, beside the north fence, having fainted. Ten minutes, perhaps, after their arrival, MAHOE became conscious of their presence, calling each of them by their names, said TINGTETAP had shot him; asked if he would probably die, and begged them to take care of his children, and again fainted. In the course of five minutes he revived, and in a short time, with the assistance of two men and three women, they lifted him up and carried him into the house. On examination they found the ball had entered the right breast, just below the collar bone, and came out at his back, below the shoulder blade. The ball struck a panel of the house, on which the clock was fastened, the concussion causing the clock to stop at five minutes to twelve, noon. About 8 o'clock Sunday morning, March 21, they had him removed to the house of Mr. RANDOLPH, where he remained until the arrival of the *Morning Star*, Aug. 9, 1869.

The natives immediately commenced plundering the house. The destruction of the house will be looked into as being American property. What belonged to MAHOE is not stated. He was placed there by Mr. BINGHAM, when the latter left the island.

There is no charge whatever against Mr. MAHOE; he was left in [illegible] at the same group (Gilbert's) where the King shot and killed two Hawaiian seamen belonging to the Hawaiian schooner *Pfeil*.

Narrow Escape of a School-Boy from Death.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 10.

While the northward bound train from De Soto was passing from the third to the second station, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a schoolboy on the train, the son of PHILIP PIPKIN, Esq., of Jefferson County, sprang from the rear car. His foot was caught and held fast, and he was thus dragged a distance of about one hundred yards, with what result the reader may easily imagine. In all reason, the youngster should have been flailed into fragments, and his mangled remains conveyed sorrowfully home to his weeping friends, &c., &c.; but—and here the sensational part of our item disappears—nothing of the sort transpired. He was considerably whaled, thumped, and bumped over the ties, and finally dumped in a very bashful looking heap, his clothes and person much torn and demoralised, but with not a bone broken, or other serious injury received. If he gets dragged through life with as little detriment, he'll do well.

A Hard Case—An Honest Pensioner in the Jaws of a Landshark.

HENRY GREENWOOD, a United States pensioner, who lost the use of his right arm by a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville, and though a sober, honest and intelligent fellow, has been reduced to great want, with a sick wife and a young child on his hands, has been suffering for some time past at the hands of a villain named GEO. MELVIN, who has an office as a pension agent at the corner of South and Roosevelt streets, keeps a "gin-mill" at No. 355 Grand-street, and is withal a member of the Sailors' Boarding House Keepers' Association. GREENWOOD had placed his pension certificate in MELVIN's hands as a pledge for a loan of $25, promising to redeem it when the payment of pensions was made and to pay the usual interest (forty per cent.) demanded by these agents. The payment of pensions beginning on the 4th of March, GREENWOOD went to meet MELVIN to adjust their account, when the latter appointed the 7th as most convenient for him. On that day, however, he took a fancy to go on a sleigh ride, and when GREENWOOD went to him again the next day would give no satisfaction, but abused the needy pensioner for coming after him at his residence instead of his office. Thereupon GREENWOOD went to Gen. AVERY, who is the representative of the Pension Commissioners, and related the circumstances to him. That officer then wrote to MELVIN demanding the certificate, GREENWOOD being the bearer of the message. Hearing that the latter was at his door, the ruffianly pension-agent invited him into the hallway and then began to call him opprobrious names and beat him about the head and face. With much difficulty GREENWOOD escaped from the clutches of his assailant, and went to the Tombs to get a warrant for MELVIN's arrest. From the Tombs he was sent to Essex Market and from there to Jefferson Market, and finally Justice SHANDLEY issued a warrant on Thursday last. This, however, was not the end of GREENWOOD's trouble, for he was kept running back and forth until yesterday afternoon, when his persecutor was at last bound over to the Sessions where, it is to be hoped, he will meet with justice.

Beethoven Maennerchor—Election of Officers—Proposed Celebration of the Beethoven Centenary.

This German singing society held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery, last night, when they adopted a new constitution and by-laws. They also elected the following new officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. M. Ohmeis, President; Frank Stoll and Paul Schreyvogel, Vice-Presidents; Richard Weinacht, Recording Secretary; H. F. Gierisch, Corresponding Secretary; Lewis Brock, Financial Secretary; Joseph Bastgen and John Haar, Librarians; Charles Traeger, Musical Director. Besides these, they elected twelve trustees, who are to appoint the Treasurer of the society from their number. The Beethoven Maennerchor has become, of late, one of the most thriving of the German singing societies of this City. It numbers about 480 members, and is largely on the increase. The society has bought Nos. 14 and 16 Fifth-street, where they will erect a hall of their own in the course of the coming Summer. The centenary of Beethoven occurring on Dec. 17 next, the society intends to celebrate it in an appropriate manner. They have made up the following programme: Performance of the opera "Fidelio," by Beethoven, at the Academy of Music, Dec. 16; concert consisting of the oratorio, "Christ on the Mount of Olives," and other music by Beethoven, at Steinway Hall, Dec. 17, and a banquet at their new hall, Dec. 18.

Skating at the Brooklyn Rink.

The Rink presented a splendid sheet of ice yesterday evening, and was fully occupied by a large number of skaters. For a short time the glassy surface was surrendered to Mr. BRADY, the winner of the gold medal at the late competition, and to Mr. DOLLARD, well known in the skating circles of Brooklyn. These gentlemen executed a number of intricate movements to the great satisfaction of the spectators. At a later moment four portly gentlemen, averaging, probably, 250 pounds, entered the arena for the purpose of contesting the fat men's race, of which the tempting prize was a huge brass medal. The course was four times round the rink, and the burly champions made very respectable time. After the second trial the palm of victory was awarded to Mr. CHICHESTER, the manager of the rink, and he was accordingly decorated with the brazen trophy referred to—which bore the mystic legend, 4 11 44—a device well understood by those initiated into the secrets of negro policy speculators. Skating by the general public was then resumed, and prosecuted with great spirit till a late hour.

Proceeding of the Police Board—Discharges, Resignations and Transfers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held yesterday morning, Patrolmen THEODORE CASSELS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, GEORGE MOLD, of the Twelfth Precinct, and FREDERICK SCHILLING, of the Seventh Precinct, were dismissed from the Department. The last was the officer who was charged with neglect of duty in not taking SAMUEL CORBETT, a canal-boat Captain, whom he found drunk in the street, to the Station-house, in consequence of which neglect CORBETT, a few minutes after SCHILLING met him, fell overboard from his boat and was drowned. The Board also accepted the resignations of several patrolmen and transferred the following Sergeants: JOHN F. MALONEY, from the Twelfth to the Fifth Precinct, to replace HARRY TEN EYCK, sent to the Twelfth Precinct.

A Bar Room Battle by Rowdies.

Last evening, a party of Germans were quietly enjoying themselves in the lager-beer saloon of CHRISTIAN PETERSEN, at No. 152 Centre-street, when a gang of rowdies came in and assaulted the Germans with chairs and tumblers. The proprietor of the saloon, WM. MILNET, of No. 72 Hudson-street, OTTO NEWMAN and HENRY SHAFFER, of No. 91 First-avenue, were severely beaten about their heads and faces, and were sent home by the Sixth Ward Police after having their wounds dressed by Dr. FRAZER. The ringleaders of the ruffianly gang, named MICHAEL PICKETT and MATTHEW BRENNAN, were arrested by Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, and being fully identified by their victims, were locked up for the night, and will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN today.

The Underground Railroad to be Commenced.

The Central Underground Railroad to Harlem has a good prospect of at least being soon commenced. A contract was signed last week on behalf of the English capitalists, with whom negotiations were carried on last year, to complete the road to the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Forty-second-street, within two years, and $10,000,000 security was given for its fulfillment. Steam communication will then be effected the entire distance, from the City Hall to the Westchester County suburbs. The work will begin next June. The remainder of the road, to the terminus at Harlem, will be continued as fast as practicable.

Work at the New Post-Office.

Owing to the delay in the expected appropriation for the new Post-office, the work has nearly ceased. There are now but eight or nine men at work on the premises. The laying of the basement and sub-basement piers and the concrete pavement is the work now in order. About 600 men are employed in cutting granite in the State of Maine, and if the bill appropriating $400,000 to this work, which will be before the Senate to-morrow, is speedily passed, we may look for lively work again within the fence.

The Brooklyn Election Fraud Cases.

After a stubborn resistance, conducted single handed, against legal and party obstacles, District Attorney MORRIS surrendered yesterday to the force of circumstances by sending to Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON, the counsel for the parties accused of frauds in the late elections, a list of the witnesses who were examined before the Grand Jury in the following cases:

JAMES BUCKLEY and GEORGE BROWN, for refusing to canvass the votes in the presence of the citizens in the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward.

HENRY P. MAYO and MICHAEL HARMON, for fraud in canvassing votes for ALBERT CAMMERMAN, as if cast for HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., for Assembly in the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward; BARNEY MAHONEY and JOHN [illegible], for refusing to make return of canvass as required by law, in the Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward.

JOHN LYNCH, for fraud in canvassing.

The list of witnesses is meanwhile withheld from the public.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

Investigation by a Committee of the Legislature—The Miserable Condition of the Ferry.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the New-York Legislature, of which Hon. L. D. KIERNAN is Chairman, after the investigation at Castle Garden, yesterday afternoon, proceeded to the foot of Forty-second-street for the purpose of carrying out the resolution of Mr. PLUNKETT, introduced March 1, demanding a thorough investigation into the management of the Weehawken Ferry.

They were met at the dock by Mr. DANIEL DOHL, the President of the Company, who, after conducting them over the *Lydia*, which was then lying in the slip, introduced them to the office of the Manhattan Gas Company, where the investigation was held.

HENRY MURRAY was the first witness examined, and he testified, from personal knowledge, to the bad condition of the ferry, and that it was injurious to property in the vicinity; only one boat is run, and on Sundays it is frequently crowded so as to be rendered unsafe; the ferry-houses at the New-York side are mere sheds, entirely unfit for the purpose to which they are applied, and not at all suitable for the accommodation of ladies.

JOHN E. GREEN, a resident in the vicinity, stated that the property owners would willingly contribute to the maintenance of a suitable ferry provided the present franchise could be vacated. The boats are run at irregular intervals, and on very stormy days, or when there is ice in the river, the trips are quite unfrequent.

JOHN M. CALHOUN, of No. 513 West Forty-sixth-street, testified substantially to the same state of facts; the boats could not make headway against tide, and if they were used in the East River they could not be run at all; he had seen five hundred passengers on the boat, loading it down so that it was positively unsafe.

Mr. DANIEL DOHL said that he had been President of the Weehawken Ferry Company since 1858; he resided at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; received a salary of $6,000 for managing the ferry; stated that it was a bankrupt institution, and was continually running in debt. The principal stockholder was his brother-in-law, Mr. DELACROIX, who was also the owner of the land on the Weehawken side. He stated that the Company would sell out the ferry at a fair valuation, and he claimed that the property was worth $300,000. He gave a statement of the number of employes and the receipts of the Company as far as he could give them without the books, and insisted that the boat was entirely suitable; that it was kept in good condition; that the ferry houses were adequate for the accommodation of the public, and that the fares charged were within the limitations prescribed by the charter. Witnesses were examined to show just the contrary of this condition of things, the substance of whose testimony was that the ferry was run in the interest of the land owners at Weehawken, and that the public accommodation was a secondary consideration. One witness stated that he had frequently seen droves of sheep and hogs in the cabins of the boats. Another said that he did not cross the ferry often, for he was afraid of his life—fearful that the boat would sink.

Mr. KOHLER, a brewer, of Weehawken, presented a mass of documentary evidence showing the sentiment of the people of his vicinity regarding the dangerous character of the ferry, and stated that he was willing to enter into an agreement to establish a ferry from the same point and run it for twenty-five per cent. less than what the present Company was deriving from it, and give the patrons every accommodation they could wish.

The Committee appeared to have made up their minds that the charter should be taken from the present Company and given to parties who will accommodate the public. They announced that no more testimony would be taken and that a report would be made in a few days.

A Strange Case of Attempted Suicide—A Young Lady Mutilates Herself with a Razor.

On Friday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a daughter of A. G. HEDGES, Esq., of Sag Harbor, named MARY HEDGES, went to her sleeping apartments, taking her father's razor with her. After disrobing herself, she deliberately cut an ugly wound across the breast, immediately over her heart, from three to four inches in length, with the evident intention of putting an end to her life. The razor not reaching her heart, she drew it across her abdomen, making a wound of some five or six inches long, and so deep that the bowels protruded. Her protracted absence from the family at the unusual hour excited the fear of her friends, and on search they found her in this mutilated condition. Drs. STERLING and COOK were immediately called and proceeded to dress the wounds. After great exertion they succeeded in sewing up the gashes, but only after administering a powerful anæsthetic, as the girl did all in her power to tear the wounds open, saying that she was tired of life, that she wished to die, that she was sorry she had not chosen midnight as the time to commit the act, and that she would yet find an opportunity to accommlish her purpose. She is a young lady in the prime of life and of very prepossessing appearance. For the last few weeks she has been greatly depressed, so much so as to excite the fears of her friends, and a strict watch has been kept over her. The doctors say it is impossible for her to live. The occurrence has cast a gloom over the community, and no reason can be assigned for the commission of this rash act.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A native of South Africa has translated the *Pilgrim's Progress* into the Caffre tongue.

The students of Dartmouth College are experiencing a revival in religion.

The Presbyterians have more missionaries at work in China than any other denomination.

The health of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, the commentator, is said to be rapidly failing.

The *Methodist* discusses at some length the puzzling question "Who were the three wise men?"

Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, has been compelled by ill-health to retire from the pastorate altogether.

The proportion of ministerial supply to the population of China is one preacher to every five million souls.

During three weeks 1,500 conversions have been reported among the Methodist Protestant churches.

There are in all the Sunday-schools in the United States about four millions of children and 400,000 teachers.

Virginia City, Nev., has only one church with twenty-three members, out of a population of five thousand.

Rev. G. F. YAEGER states that in fifty years he has baptized 6,252, confirmed 3,583, buried 2,451, married 1,255.

A dispatch from London of the 3d inst. says that Rev. NEWMAN HALL was lying dangerously ill at his residence in that city.

The largest Sunday-school in the world is at Stockport, England. It has three hundred teachers and five thousand scholars.

The Chinese Sunday-school of the First Church, San Francisco, numbers seventy-six Chinamen.

Rev. Dr. HEACOCK, of Buffalo, has been invited to take charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Rev. I. F. DRIGGS, late of Brooklyn, has been installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Penn.

We suppose that Dr. McILVAINE is good authority when he denies having accepted a call to the High-street Church of Newark.

Rev. JAMES KITTO, who has been English Chaplain in Dresden since 1876, died suddenly not long ago.

The revision of the Family Bible has just been completed. It is said to be truer to the original than the English version.

There are in the United States at present, 7 Catholic Archbishops, 40 Bishops, 6,000 priests, 65 colleges, 200 convents and 5,000,000 Catholics.

A St. Petersburg paper publishes a petition signed by 120 English Protestants, who desire to join the Russian Greek Church.

According to the *Lutheran Almanac* for 1870, there are in this country, of evangelical Lutherans, fifty-one Synods, 1,983 ministers, 3,417 churches and 387,746 communicants.

Sir WILLIAM MUIR has offered a prize of $500 for the best Christian treatise in the Oordoo language, and $250 for the best one in the Hindoo tongue.

Of Luthern periodicals published in this country, there are nine printed in English, fifteen in German, two in Norwegian and two in Swedish.

The First Congregational Church, Newton, Mass., have had eight pastors since 1664. Four served respectively, fifty-seven years, forty-two, forty and twenty-two years.

Philadelphia has 388 Sunday-schools, with 10,427 teachers and 105,422 scholars. The Church of England has under its charge 14,747 Sunday-schools, containing 1,358,771 scholars.

The *Independent* notes that the Italian members of the Ecumenical Council form considerably more than a third of the whole. They number 276.

The American Missionary Association, founded in 1846, asks for half a million dollars this year. The greatest expenditure in any previous year was $404,285.

An exchange says that Rev. A. McELROY WYLIE has been received into the Presbyterian from the Episcopal Church. He leaves that Church because of its prevailing and, he thinks, incurable, tendencies to Ritualism.

In 1816 The first Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school was organized in Baltimore in a small engine-house. The M. E. Church in Baltimore now numbers fifty-four schools, 1,438 officers and teachers, and 12,150 scholars.

Dr. R. S. STORRS, of Braintree, Mass., preached in his church the first Sabbath in February, it being his eighty-fourth birthday and the fifty-eighth year of his settlement over that church.

All the Professors of Roman Catholic theology at the University of Prague, as well as eight other Catholic Professors of the same institution, have declared in favor of Dr. DOLLINGER and his thesis.

The Bishop of Jerusalem states that there are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestine, in which 1,000 children are taught the Bible. Forty years ago a complete copy of the Old Testament even, could not be found in Jerusalem.

Rev. Mr. WILLISTON, of Northampton, Mass., has been installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Flushing, L. I. There are also strong Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Reformed churches in Flushing.

Rev. Mr. SAYS, Bayou City, Texas, writes to *Home and Abroad* that his place of worship at Calvere is "in a partially empty warehouse," with "a large dry goods box with a smaller one on top and then a shawl thrown over the whole for a pulpit."

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel maintains eleven theological colleges in different parts of the globe. In the forty-one dioceses of the Colonial Church the Society maintains, wholly or in part, four hundred and sixty-one missionaries.

Rev. Mr. PARKER, in Kansas, had to stay at home one Sunday morning, as the prairie was on fire and sweeping toward his house. He sent word to his congregation that "he couldn't come down, as he was busy fighting fire, but would put in his appearance at the evening service."

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best —*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—At Bronxville, on Thursday, March 10, FREDRICK S., son of David and Rachel Allerton, aged 3 years, 9 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, Bronxville, on Monday, March 14, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st. Depot. The remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

COBURN.—On Saturday, March 12, at No. 363 Lexington-av., ROBERT H. COBURN, second son of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 19 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVERETT.—Of hemorrhage of the lungs, on Saturday, March 12, MARGARET EVERETT, daughter of the late James Percival, and wife of Samuel H. Everett, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the East Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Her relatives and friends of the family will meet at Everett's Hotel, No. 106 Vesey-st., at 12 M., without further invitation.

HORTON.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, March 10, N. HOWARD HORTON.

Funeral on Sunday, March 13, at 1 P. M.

☞ The members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to meet at their rooms March 13, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. N. H. HORTON. M. A. MIMNE, Acting M.

JOHNSON.—On Friday evening, March 11, LOUISA A., wife of Bradish Johnson, and daughter of the late Thomas Lawrance.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRESS.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 9, 1870, of heart disease, THEO. KRESS, aged 45 years and 7 months.

His remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

☞ Paris papers please copy.

LEEDS.—At his late residence, No. 7 East 43d-st., on Saturday, March 12, HENRY H. LEEDS, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MERRIAM.—On Wednesday, March 9, R. W. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District, aged 38 years.

The funeral service will be held on Sunday, 13th inst., at St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Crescent Lodge No. 402 are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 594 Broadway, at 11 A. M. sharp.

G. WARREN GEER, M.

WM. Y. TAFT, Secretary.

☞ The members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to meet at the rooms, No. 946 Broadway, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Bro. WM. R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M.

W. D. EVERIT, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL LODGE NO. 287, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Rooms, No. 594 Broadway, this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of R. W. Bro. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M.

E. M. L. ELHERS, M.

JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON LODGE NO. 657, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at rooms corner Broadway and 34th-st., on Sunday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Br. WM. R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M. By order of

EDWIN KEELER, Jr., Master.

EDWARD FOLEY, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The funeral services for the late R. W. Bro. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M., will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 3 o'clock this P. M. The Lodges and Fraternity will assemble at Fulton Ferry, New-York side, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of escorting the remains to the church.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

SAGAMORE LODGE NO. 371, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, corner 23d-st. and 6th-av., on Sunday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of participating in the funeral ceremonies of our late Bro. D. D. Grand Master WILLIAM R. MERRIAM. By order.

W. G. VAN DEMARK, W. M.

J. H. BUSSELL, Secretary.

SUMMONS.—HOWARD LODGE NO. 35, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 946 Broadway, this day, (Sunday,) at 12 o'clock M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, R. W. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, D. D. G. M. By order.

JOHN GILBERTSON, Master.

A. B. PRICE, Secretary.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, March 12, 1870, at the residence of Mrs. Green, No. 32 1st-place, Brooklyn, AMELIA V. PARSONS, of St. John's, N. F., in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, March 15, at 2 P. M., at No. 32 1st-place.

SHARP.—On Friday, March 11, of consumption, MARY L., wife of Geo. C. Sharp, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Rome, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.
CHINA AND GLASS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be sold out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway,

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

THE TUNNEL
UNDER BROADWAY
NOW OPEN, FROM 10 TILL 4
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.
Admission, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—A sermon in behalf of "The Midnight Mission," which was to have been preached by Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, on the 27th of February, but was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather on that evening, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st. services commencing at 7½. A large attendance is desired.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., except on the first Sunday in each month, when the second service will be in the evening. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., the next sermon in the course of Lent services will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEYMAW.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st., Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 13. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. A. LONGACRE.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. J. W. SCHENCK, of Pottsville, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR. Morning theme—*Hezekiah's Great Passover.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 13th inst, at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 5th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach his fifteenth anniversary sermon on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WIL[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Strangers cordially invited. Change of hour for morning service. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the morning, Holy Communion. In the evening, the nineteenth sermon in the course of sermons for the people by Rev. J. A. PADDOCK, of Brooklyn. Subject—*Idolatry at Home.* Lenten lectures on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF "The Baptist Sunday School Union" will meet with the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av., on MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited to attend. Address by Rev. J. L. HODGE, on *Childhood Neglected—Manhood Ruined.* E. D. JONES, of St. Louis, Mo., and Rev. J. F. ELDER will also address the meeting. The annual election of officers will take place. JOHN B. DEANE, Secretary.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor elect, Rev. PHILIP L. DAVIES, late of Camden, N. J. The installation services will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst, at which Dr. DOWLING will preside, and Dr. ARMITAGE will preach the sermon. The Pastors of our sister neighboring Churches will also assist.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETINGS, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, at large hall Cooper Institute, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. On the 13th inst., addresses by Dr. CHAS. JEWETT and CHAS. GRAHAM, Esq. On the 20th, Hon. PHINEAS T. BARNUM and GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq. Excellent singing. Pledges will be circulated for signatures. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject—MORNING: *True and False Individuality.* EVENING: *The Perils of Light and Darkness in Religion Compared.* The friends of Liberal Christianity up-town are specially invited. Seats free to all.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Division.—Preaching by the Pastor, I. A. ROCHE, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon to young men on *Posthumous Influence*, suggested by the death of the late Dr. McClintock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock and general prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 P. M.; Short addresses by visitors; Singing by the Children. Friends of the cause are invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, March 13. Service at 10½ o'clock. Seats free. AFTERNOON service at 3½ o'clock, when the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, will preach. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDAY, D. D., Rector.—Stated SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on *Bible Scenes in Palestine*, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening services will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 9 A. M., WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAYS by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, except Saturday, by Rev. W. HAMOND; also EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 P. M., except Monday and Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new and commodious Chapel on SUNDAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All are cordially invited to be present.

WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—This Church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a Church of Christian unity. Free seats. On SUNDAY, Rev. Bishop McTYEIRE is to preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. DEEMS at 7½ P. M.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Mr. VERNON, of Perry-street M. E. Church; at 7 P. M. by Rev. Mr. VAIL, of Thirtieth-street M. E. Church; prayer-meeting after preaching; Sunday-school will be addressed by Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, at 2½ P. M.

ROMAN ERROR AND CATHOLIC TRUTH CONCERNING INFALLIBILITY.—A sermon upon this subject will be preached in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH. Service will begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square.—Rev. JOHN McCLELLAN HOLMES, of Hudson, N. Y., will preach in this church, please God, SUNDAY, 13th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY PARISH FREE CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUSTINE, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Houston and Prince sts.—Services SUNDAY, March 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will officiate. Subject of evening sermon—*Temptation and Evil.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, March 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Doctrinal Discourse No. 2, *The Atonement*, will be the subject for the evening service.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes; and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Rev. N. L. BRIGGS will preach. Subject in the evening—*The Acceptable Fast.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Faith in Christ as the Only Possibility of Virtue.* Seats free and all persons cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER. Seamen are invited to attend. Seats all free.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE Morning Star Sunday School at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY at 2 P. M. O. A. VAN LENNEP, Rev. STEVEN MERRIT and HUTCHINSON Family will occupy the time. Seats free.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTHWEST corner 3d-av. and 59th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, March 13, by the Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., near 6th-av., will preach on *The Goodness and Severity of God*, next SUNDAY MORNING. The seats in the Church are free to all for evening service.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY, near Macdougal-st., Rev. Dr. EATON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—By request, is repeating his sermons on *The Church of the Living God* at Sunday morning services.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector—Rev. Dean J. M. FORBES, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, at 7½ P. M.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH.—REV. Mr. JONES, of North Carolina, will preach on SUNDAY, giving his experience of missionary life for the last five years in that Diocese. Service at 3½ P. M.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Profanity.* General prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *First Psalm*, and at 7½ P. M., on *Saving Faith.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, March 13, morning and evening. Subject—Evening. *The Catholic Question; The Bible in the Public Schools.*

REV. JULIUS L. DANNER, PASTOR elect of the 6th-av. Reformed Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

WHERE IS PARADISE?—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Location of the Paradise of God.*

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., WILL preach at St. Stephen's Church, Home Chapel, No. 19 East 28th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOSHUA WEAVER at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st.—Service on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.

The Objects and Aims of these Bodies—The Different Organizations of this City—The Fraternity Elsewhere.

No people have so completely established their national customs and characteristics in this country as our German fellow-citizens, and not the least agreeable among their traits of character are their fondness for music and their skill in making it subserve the purposes of social enjoyment. Some of the most interesting entertainments of the Winter season, in our own City, are given by the German vocal societies in the form of operatic performances, concerts, carnivals and masked balls.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

These societies are formed for the purpose of cultivating music and associating together the good singers who abound among the Germans into choruses. By far the greater part of these are known as Maennerchoere or male choruses, which are formed of bass and tenor singers; but sometimes they have mixed choruses of male and female voices. The songs are mostly such as are sung in the "old fatherland," the compositions of home artists and authors. There are in this country about four hundred of these associations, numbering no less than fifteen thousand singers among their members. They give from time to time grand musical entertainments or singing festivals, in which many societies from different parts of the country participate, and each individual organization has its own series of concerts and entertainments. It is not alone for purposes of art that they hold their meetings, but they form centers of social intercourse, which do much to keep alive the feeling of kinship which prevails so largely among the Germans in this country.

THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS.

There are several great central organizations, known as the Nordoestlische Saengerbund, or Northeastern Singers' Union; the Nord Amerikanische Saengerbund, the Northwestliche Saengerbund and the New-Yorker Allgemeine Saengerbund. [The Northeastern Saengerbund is a general organization, including the societies which have been formed in the Eastern and Middle States, including the sections of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Each of these sections include the societies of their respective cities and the surrounding country. The union has a general constitution, while each section has its own system of by-laws. The festivals, which occur once in two years, are given by the Union at New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore successively, the next one occurring in this City, in the Summer of 1871. At these festivals concerts are given on a grand scale, in which the talent afforded by the different societies is combined in the manner best calculated to show the musical resources of the whole organization. The Executive Committee of the Union is always composed of five officers of the section where the next festival is to be held, with one member from each of the other two sections. A board is also formed of two delegates from each of the singing societies for the transaction of all necessary business in the Sections, as well as at the singing festivals.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETIES.

The present officers of the New-York Section, who constitute the Executive Committee of the Northeastern Singers' Union for the next festival, are as follows: President, THEODORE HEIDENFELD; Vice-President, Charles Kalisch; Recording Secretary, Charles Macholdt; Corresponding Secretary, Otto Heinzmann; Treasurer, Louis Kaemmerer. The constituent societies of the New-York Section of the Nordoestliche Saengerbund, together with their places of meeting are as follows: The Arion, Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery; the Arminia, No. 129 Spring street; the Beethoven Maennerchor, No. 431 East Sixth-street; the Concordia Maennerchor, No. 216 East Forty-first-street; the Colonia Liedertafel, No. 41 First-avenue; the Eichenkranz, Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-street; the Euphonia, Dramatic Hall; the Fidelia, No. 129 Spring-street; the Germania, corner of First-street and Avenue A; the Harmonia, No. 100 Prince-street; the Harlem Maennerchor, Stalp's Hall, Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets; the Hudson Maennerchor, No. 69 Vandam-street; the Junger Maennerchor, No. 274 Grand-street; the Loreleybund, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street; the Deutscher Liederkranz, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street; the Liederhain, No. 10 Stanton-street; the Liedertafel der Vereinigten Social Reformer, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street; the Mozart Verein, No. 42 Avenue A; the Mozart Maennerchor, No. 134 Seventh-street; the Melomanen, No. 414 Fifth-street; the Mendelssohn Quartett Club, corner of Fourth-avenue and Fifty-third-street; the New-Yorker Sing-Academies, Germania Assembly Rooms; the Rheinischer Saengerbund, No. 431 Sixth-street; the Saengerrunde, Germania Assembly Rooms; the Schillerbund, Nos. 77 and 79 Essex-street; the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street; the Social Maennerchor, No. 701 Third-avenue; the Social-Reform-Gesangverein, Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets; the Teutonia Maennerchor, Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 158 and 160 Third-avenue; the Uhlandbund, Pythagoras Hall; the Brooklyn Saengerbund, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn; the Williamsburg Deutscher Liederkranz, corner of Montrose-avenue and Leonard-street, Williamsburg; the Hoboken Quartett Club, Old Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken.

THE WESTERN SOCIETIES.

The Nord-Amerikanische (North-American.) Saengerbund includes singing societies of a large portion of the Western States, and holds its biennial festivals at the leading cities of that section of the country, the next occurring at Cincinnati during the coming Summer, commencing on the 15th of June. Its organization is similar to that already described, and the present Executive Committee consists of members of Cincinnati singing societies, as follows: Christian Steinkamp, President; Geo. Peinert, Vice-President; Frederick Kessler, Recording Secretary; Frank Arand, Corresponding Secretary; Paul Schoner, Treasurer.

The Nordwestliche (Northwestern) Saengerbund includes the societies of the Northwest, especially those of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and holds its festivals annually.

THE NEW-YORK SAENGERBUND.

The New-Yorker Allgemeine (general) Saengerbund is a local organization, including singing societies of this City and vicinity, some of which belong also to the Northeastern Union. They are the following: The Abt Schueler, who hold their meetings at No. 41 First-avenue; the Arndt Maennerchor, No. 101 Hester-street; the Allemania, No. 331 Tenth-street; the Arminia, the Beethoven Sing-Academie, Lincoln Hall; the Columbia, No. 197 East Fourth-street; the Germania, the Helvetia Maennerchor, No. 10 Stanton-street; the Humboldt Maennerchor, No. 43 First-street; the Loreley Bund, the Polyhymnia Gemischter Chor, (mixed chorus,) Steuben House; the Rheinischer Saengerbund, the Rothmaenner Liedertafel, No. 42 Avenue A; the Schillerbund, the Theodor Koerner Liedertafel, No. 10 Stanton-street; the Uhlandbund, the Union Maennerchor, No. 209 West Forty-first-street, and the Social Saengerbund of Hudson City. This organization supports a school where boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen years are instructed in singing free of charge. There are two classes which meet every Sunday forenoon at Lincoln Hall, corner of Allen and Houston streets, and receive thorough instruction, by Mr. Fr. Lang, in the theory and practice of vocal music. The school at present numbers about 250 pupils. The general business of the New-York General Saengerbund is in the hands of its officers and two delegates from each of the constituent societies. The officers of the New-York General Singers' Union are as follows: Messrs. Bernard Hundt, President; Michael Fleischmann, Vice-President; Otto Stephan, Recording Secretary; Jos. Alsheimer, Corresponding Secretary; Fr. Strebe, Financial Secretary; C. J. Breidbach, Treasurer; Philip Nickel, Librarian. Mr. Frederick Krueger is musical director of the Union, and each society has a musical director of its own.

The German Singing Societies of this City alone are no less than eighty in number, and have upward of 2,800 singing members, beside others who are active in promoting their social interests, but take no part in the singing. Full harmony prevails in all these organizations, and nothing but good can be the result of their efforts, for does not SCHILLER say:

> "Wo man singt, da lass dich ruhig nieder,
> Boese Menschen haben keine Lieder."
> (Where e'er they sing tranquil canst thou remain,
> For wicked men attempt to sing in vain.)

And stout old MARTIN LUTHER, who evidently had his relaxations from religious contest, said:

> "Wer nicht liebt Weib, Wein und Gesang,
> Der bleibt ein Narr sein Lebelang."
> (Who loves not woman, wine and song,
> Will be a fool his whole life long.)

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A very handsome series of cards have been issued, announcing the first annual reunion of the officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which event will take place on Tuesday evening next, at Irving Hall. This officers' ball is a new idea.

The eighth annual promenade concert of company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, will be given on Wednesday evening, at their armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn. The affair will be an interesting one, owing to the extensive preparations now in progress.

Company E, First Regiment, held an election on the 7th inst., which resulted in the unanimous election of Corp. William Mackey, of A Company, First-Lieutenant; and on the same evening, Private John A. Wallace was elected First-Sergeant, and Corp. Frank Butler and Private Frank McKenna, Sergeants.

The grand musical and dramatic reception and entertainment, to be given by the members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, takes place on Tuesday next, at the armory. A quartet club and the Seventy-first Regiment Amateur Dramatic Association will furnish the entertainment.

Private Charles H. Bales, Company A; Frederick Kobbe, L. Delmonico Longhe, George W. Mount, Charles Pearson, Mellville Scudder, John H. Stead, John J. Sugden, Company B; and Walter Worrell, Company C, have been expelled from the Twenty-second Regiment for neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues.

The following division drills are announced in the Thirty-seventh Regiment: Companies B and K, March 11, 18, 25, and April 1; Companies A and H, March 15, 22, 29, and April 5; Companies D, E and G, March 16, 23, 30, and April 6; roll-call at 8 o'clock P. M.

The opposition in the First Division to the proposed new parade ground in Harlem is rapidly becoming universal wherever the real facts are understood. The bill now before the Legislature calls for $4,000,000 as the original cost of the land and an annual appropriation of $25,000 to keep it in repair.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment will assemble next Tuesday evening for battalion drill. The left wing assembles the following Tuesday.

Joshua S. Jones, John M. Beers, George P. Prankhard, George W. Parsons, Peter B. Conklin, and Thomas Forsyth, of E Company; James H. Farless, G Company; and Samuel Walker, D Company, have been honorably discharged from the Thirty-seventh Regiment on expiration of service term.

The Board of Examination of the Seventh Regiment will meet on Friday, April 8, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the examination of newly-elected non-commissioned officers.

The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment will give a promenade concert at their armory, No. 221 West 26th-street, on Saturday evening, April 2d. Members will appear in full dress uniform, and the armory will be handsomely decorated. The new leader of the band, Prof. O'BRIEN, will then make his first appearance. Tickets to be had at the music stores.

A Court-martial, consisting of Lieut.-Col. HAWS, will be held in the Seventh Regiment on the 6th prox., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps will give their annual masquerade ball to-morrow evening, at the Union Assembly Rooms, in Grand-street.

Rev. William Neilson McVicker has been appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment, vice Booth, resigned.

Company I, of the Twelfth Regiment, will give a calico hop, on the 24th inst., at Apollo Hall.

An election for the position of Major in the Fifth Regiment will be held on the 18th inst. Major Smith is now Judge-Advocate on the Second Brigade staff.

The resignation of Major C. H. Meday has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged from the Seventh Regiment. The long, faithful and distinguished service of this officer deserves particular notice and commendation.

The resignation of Colonel and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wilcox has been accepted at Division Headquarters, and the command of the Ninth now devolves upon Lieut. Col. Braine.

The division drills in the Ninth Regiment still go on, and have been well attended under the alternate commands of Lieut.-Col. Braine and Major Seward.

Battalion drills of three companies each will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The right wing will drill at the Brooklyn State Arsenal on the 24th inst. and 4th prox., and the left on the 30th instead of the 15th inst. All of these drills will be private.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Head, of the Fourteenth Regiment, is dead. The deceased left with his regiment for the seat of war as Sergeant-Major, served with distinction throughout the war, and returned as Major, being promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1869. The funeral took place on Wednesday last.

Recent orders relating to division drills in the Sixth Regiment are countermanded. Wing drills are ordered as follows: Companies C, F, B and A, March 23 and April 6; Companies I, H, K and D, March 22 and April 1, at the armory, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal on the 17th inst. for battalion drill. A series of division drills will also be held during the ensuing fortnight.

The right wing of the Seventh Regiment will assemble for battalion drill on the 15th and 23d inst. The left wing will drill on the 17th and 28th inst. Roll-call at 8 P. M.

The controversy between Capt. O'Rourke and the "Masked Warrior" has recommenced. The following is the Captain's last shot at the enemy:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the military department of a recent issue of the TIMES, you refer to a controversy on swordsmanship between an anonymous writer signing himself "Third Brigade," and myself, which, you say, "seems to have suddenly ended in silence." "Can it be possible," you add, "that the combatants are no more?"

In reply, I beg leave to call your attention to the inclosed circular. The original was sent to the paper which published the communication from the masked warrior of the Third Brigade, and as it did not appear in the next issue, I had no alternative but to have it printed in circular form. These circulars have been distributed pretty freely among the officers of the National Guard, and have been sent to the different armories, but up to the present time I have received no reply from the malignant poltroon who was so ready to attack me behind my back. You will perceive, on referring to the circular, that I have answered the different points raised by this compound of egotism and ignorance; but I desire now to say one word more for the information of "all whom it may concern." When an officer of the National Guard—be his position what it may—assumes the right to ignore or nullify an order from his Commander in Chief, he proves that he is ignorant of the first duty of a soldier, and is unfit to hold a commission. But when, in addition to this, he attempts to oppose his individual opinion—on any military subject—to the opinions of fifty officers of the regular army, he proves that he is not only a comparative dunce, but a superlative donkey. My system has been indorsed by more than fifty officers of the regular army, among them many of the most distinguished Generals in the service, and whatever its defects may be, there is more merit in it than was ever dreamt of in the small philosophy of the mendacious mongrel of the Third Brigade. Very respectfully yours,

MATTHEW J. O'ROURKE,
Late Captain First Army Corps.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

Dismissal of Charges Against Gen. Shaler—Official Announcement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

The following telegram has been received today at these head-quarters. The only previous knowledge of the charges was derived from the newspapers of yesterday:

ALBANY, March 12, 1870.

Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-street:

The Commander in Chief directs me to inform you that he has directed me to dismiss the charges and specifications made against you by Brevet Brig.-Gen. John E. Bendix.

(Signed,) FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Respectfully yours,

CARL JUSSEN, Major and A. D. C.

A Professional Naturalization Witness Cornered—How Citizens Are Sometimes Made.

ADOLPHE SCHEFTEL, a merchant in Spruce-street, applied day before yesterday to Chief-Justice DALY, sitting in Chambers in the Court of Common Pleas, to perfect his naturalization. A man giving his name as ANTHONY J. GFRONE, residence No. 88 Hester-street, appeared as one of the witnesses. One of the officers attached to the Court recognized GFRONE as the same man who had been a witness a day or two previous in a similar case under the name of MILLER, and immediately communicated the fact to the Chief-Justice. On inquiry it turned out that such was the fact, and that the witness had no knowledge whatever of the party applying for citizenship. Mr. SCHEFTEL, who made the application, explained to the Judge that he was unfamiliar with the rules of naturalization; that he had met GFRONE in the City Hall, who, on learning his (SCHEFTEL's) business, said he would become his witness, adding that he was a clerk at $1,200 in the City Hall, and knew Mr. SCHEFTEL sufficiently to become his witness. Chief-Justice DALY at once rejected GFRONE as a witness, and closely questioned him as to his knowledge of the man for whom he had been a witness a day or two previous, from which it appeared that he was as ignorant of that man as he evidently was of Mr. SCHEFTEL, with whom he then came. The witness was furnished with the name and residence of the man for whom he had been witness a day or two previous, and who gave his residence as No. 99 Washington-street, but on going there it was found to be a coal-yard, in which the new made citizen had no habitation, either temporary or abiding. On yesterday morning the matter again came before Chief-Justice DALY, when the witness attempted to explain his conduct by saying that he had formerly lodged at No. 88 Hester-street under the name he now gives, but that at present he is a lodger in Room 38, Pacific Hotel, No. 33 Bowery, under the name of MILLER. The name of MILLER, he said, was his mother's name, by which he sometimes went, but his right name was GFRONE. He was certain that he could find the citizen, whom he had aided in making a day or two before, in some of the lager beer saloons on the east side, and asked until Monday to search for and produce him as a living witness of his integrity. Chief-Justice DALY gave him until Monday to produce a more satisfactory explanation to the Court, when, if he fails to do so, such measures will be taken against him as the law and facts of the case will authorize.

THE FULLERTON TRIAL.

Arguments of District Attorney Pierrepont for, and of E. W. Stoughton, Esq., Against, Admitting the Declarations of Co-conspirators—Further Adjournment of the Case.

Yesterday being the day agreed upon when the Court should hear argument on certain issues of law arising in the course of the examination of this important case, the Court room was crowded to excess in a few seconds after the doors were opened. Inside the bar there were many of the most distinguished members of the legal profession, and scattered among the auditory were many prominent citizens, friends of Mr. FULLERTON. It came to be understood on the adjournment of the examination on Friday afternoon that the negative disposition of the motion of the Government to introduce the declaration of co-conspirators, or, in other words, to get before the jury a certain letter written by BELKNAP, in which there is mention made of Mr. FULLERTON's (alleged) complicity with him in certain black-mailing operations carried on against certain officers of the Internal Revenue Department, would virtually end the trial, as there was a very general impression that the testimony elicited for the prosecution had, as yet, failed to establish the charge of conspiracy against the defendant. Consequently, the desire to hear the proceedings yesterday, especially on the part of members of the Bar, was greater than at any time during the trial, as it was understood that the legal passage at arms was to be between District Attorney PIERREPONT, for the prosecution, and Mr. STOUGHTON, the leading counsel for the defense. At 11 A. M. the proceedings were opened.

District Attorney PIERREPONT called the clerk from the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, who had the letter containing the alleged declaration, and, taking the same from him, handed it to the Court, saying:

"I offer this as an original evidence of the conspiracy, and as a declaration, also, of one of the co-conspirators."

Mr. STOUGHTON—The Court will understand that this letter is objected to by the defense in either aspect.

Judge WOODRUFF—The Court desire to hear counsel first on the first proposition, as to the introduction of the letter as original evidence. [Their Honors had previously perused the letter and acquainted themselves with its contents.]

Mr. PIERREPONT then called attention to the date of the letter, June 8, 1868, which was, he said, just prior to the time when Commissioner OSBORN met BELKNAP and FULLERTON in the office of the latter, where they held a consultation as to the issuing of warrants without the knowledge of the District Attorney. This letter purports to give instruction to one KAUSANSKI, a revenue agent, to report his proceedings to the writer (BELKNAP) instead of to Mr. TRACY, the United States District Attorney for the Eastern (Brooklyn) District. It contains also this sentence: "The control of these important movements, that are to culminate in a few days, must be confided to one head." What were these movements? Why, the matters related by OSBORN, as those referred to by BELKNAP when he told him (the witness OSBORN) that they would have "bushels of affidavits." Counsel then quoted from a decision by Chief-Justice SAVAGE, in which that learned Judge said that an actual conspiracy can seldom be proved except by circumstances. He quoted also from certain English cases as tending to show that the rule had been invariably accepted that such circumstantial evidence was sufficient to prove the charge. Counsel also alluded to the fact of the separation of the trials of the parties to this alleged conspiracy, alleging that this is not to alter the evidence on the trial now in progress; that if this pointed in any way to the defendant, even if relating to the acts of the others implicated in the conspiracy, it must go to the jury for them to determine how far it tended to show that the accused was one of the conspirators.

The defense made no reply.

After consulting together the Court (through Justice WOODRUFF) declared its readiness to hear the District Attorney on the other branch of the offer—the general inference drawn from this ruling being that the letter was not competent as original evidence.

Mr. STOUGHTON reminded the Court that it had already held, at various points during the trial, that the declarations of BELKNAP were inadmissible as against FULLERTON, because a sufficient foundation had not been laid for their operation in this respect. If the Court desired the defense to go on in reply, generally, now, they would do so; but they preferred that the District Attorney should go on in full; and having waived the right to reply to the argument on the first branch of the offer, they deemed themselves entitled to the final reply.

Mr. PIERREPONT then began his argument on the second branch of the offer, as to the admissibility of the declarations contained in the letter of BELKNAP. He averred that if the evidence now in against any of the co-conspirators affected the defendant, it must be so taken, notwithstanding the separation of the trials.

Judge WOODRUFF—That point is well settled. Whatever evidence would be proper to affect this defendant, if all were on trial, is perfectly competent now.

Mr. PIERREPONT then proceeded to quote from an English decision where, Justice MANSFIELD says, it is not necessary to prove the actual fact of a conspiracy; it may be inferred from collateral evidence and from circumstances. He quoted also from a decision by Justice MCLANE, of the United States Supreme Court, in which it is averred that eye-witnesses may swear falsely, or be wrongly impressed, but that the evidence drawn from circumstances can seldom be wrong. Counsel conceded that if there were not in this case, so far as it had been developed, sufficient *prima facie* evidence authorizing the Court to leave it to the jury to determine the fact of a conspiracy between this defendant BELKNAP and DUPUY, then no foundation had been laid by the prosecution on which the declarations of co-conspirators could be rightfully admitted. Counsel said they started with the fact that JACOB DUPUY did make affidavits, sworn to before BELKNAP, and subsequently before Commissioner OSBORN, on which there was an arrest of ex-Collector SMITH by a sham Marshal; that he was taken to Mr. BIRDSALL's office, (never brought before the United States Marshal,) and that, in that office, an agreement was made whereby Mr. SMITH was frightened into paying out thirty thousand dollars—all the money he had—to avoid the publicity and punishment which were threatened him; that all the proceedings in the case were, for a time, kept from the Government, and that, subsequently, a report was made to the Government in which not a word was said as to the receipt of any money from SMITH. These were startling facts that needed explanation. Counsel then recapitulated the main points of the testimony, and closed by urging to the Court that enough had been shown of positive evidence as to the conspiracy to justify the Court in allowing the declarations of BELKNAP.

The Court then took a short recess, after which Mr. STOUGHTON replied to the motion of the Government. They had arrived, he said, at a point in these proceedings where the District Attorney avowed that his efforts to prove this alleged conspiracy by direct evidence were exhausted, and he now proposed to introduce BELKNAP's letter, on the theory that the declarations of BELKNAP are evidence against FULLERTON. It seemed that both the prosecution and the defense agreed as to the law, which is well settled, viz.: that before any acts or declarations can be given in evidence against a prisoner, the conspiracy must be established by other evidence. Then, and not till then, are they competent evidence against one charged with conspiracy. The defense now insisted that, not only is there no evidence against Mr. FULLERTON, but that the evidence introduced by the prosecution absolutely disproved any conspiracy whatever. The defense had hoped that such a suggestion would have been made by the District Attorney of an indictment that came to him by a sort of official descent, as would have shown a slight degree of liberality; but he saw his duty differently, and made it necessary for the defense to demonstrate that if their position were tenable, it became not only the right but the duty of the Court to direct the acquittal of the defendant. Counsel then contended that there was no proof to sustain any of the counts in the indictment except the first two. The offense charged is, that an agreement, a conspiracy, was entered into between BELKNAP and FULLERTON to commit a crime in violation of section 26 of the Internal Revenue law. In counsel's opinion the proceedings so far have tended to establish two propositions only: 1. That in entering into the employment that he did, Mr. FULLERTON had performed the duties devolving on him with his usual fidelity; and, 2. That, because of this, he has been hunted by dangerous and bad men. [Applause, which was checked by the Court.]

Counsel then contended that the prosecution had proved by their own witness, BIRDSALL, that FULLERTON is clearly innocent. They say he (BIRDSALL) knows it all; they had unleashed him from the indictment against him in order to put him on the stand as a witness; and his testimony was explicit on the main point at issue, viz.: that there never was any understanding or agreement between himself and Mr. FULLERTON as to the disposition of any money received from Collector SMITH. Opening the doors of the State Prison, they had turned into this Court another witness, BLAISDELL, and even he testified that there was no desire on the part of FULLERTON to do any thing in violation of law, or in an underhand manner. Counsel then analyzed the testimony very closely, contending that, all the way through, it tended to establish the complete innocence of the accused; and he hoped that the Court would lift from him the load of sorrow and of obloquy under which he had so long labored, and send him forth again to the profession and the world with stainless garments. He thought the accused was entitled to that judicial certificate of entire guiltlessness.

The District Attorney, in reply, said if the Court saw fit to exclude the additional evidence which the prosecution sought to get in, the case was materially shortened. All he had to say further was, that though the letter written in BIRDSALL's office spoke strongly of the case being settled at Washington, there never had been such a settlement of the case made there, nor had any letter been written looking to that end.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

The Ward's Island Riot—Further Testimony Before the Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee, of which Mr. L. D. KIERNAN is Chairman, held a final session at Castle Garden yesterday and took the testimony of some of the emigrants on Ward's Island, respecting the food furnished at the hospital. This evidence was simply cumulative, and tended to show that the food was insufficient in quantity and poor in quality. Also, that the accommodations for washing paupers were insufficient to preserve cleanliness or conduce to the comfort of the emigrants. A resolution was presented to the Committee, passed by the emigrants who have been sent from the Island, requesting the immediate removal of Mr. L. R. WELLS, the Superintendent.

ALEXANDER G. MERRICK, an emigrant, in his testimony said that the riot was caused by insufficient food and poor accommodations; the men were knocked and kicked about unmercifully by the officers; the food of every kind had to be eaten without knife, fork or spoon; there were but two wash basins for eight hundred men; there were also only three towels, which were made to last eight days; the emigrants petitioned the Commissioners for better treatment, but no notice was taken of them; they then determined to wait on Superintendent WELLS, in a body and state their grievances; on their way to him two of their number were arrested; Mr. WELLS would not release these men, and met them armed; a number of the petitioning emigrants were put off the Island directly after this; they then held a meeting in the City Hall Park, and subsequently waited on the Commissioners at Castle Garden, but could get no satisfaction; our beds on the Island swarmed with vermin.

The report of the Committee will be submitted to the Legislature early in the week.

The Pneumatic Tunnel—Substantial Benefits Thus Far.

"There's nothing new under the sun." This is literally true in the case of pneumatics. Thirty years ago a pneumatic railway was in operation in Ireland, from Dorkay to Kingston. One has been in operation for some years in London, and others are being laid—some for passengers, others for freight. The "Beach Pneumatic Transit Tunnel" is, therefore, no experiment. It is something new on this side of the Atlantic; then honor to the men who have introduced it into New-York. They should be looked upon as benefactors of their City. But this does not constitute their only claim to public gratitude. They have generously placed the tunnel, with all appurtenances, at the disposal of the managers of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. This being an unsectarian institution, and also a national one, was considered most deserving. The visitors yesterday numbered about 1,260.

The receipts for the week ending March 12, amounted to $1,413. The total receipts since the opening have been $2,805.

Skating Yesterday.

The skating yesterday may be briefly described as being very bad. Indeed, except at the Rink in Third-avenue, there was none in this City, and even there the ice was so soft and so cut up that skating was performed under difficulties, and after a few turns most of those present seemed to have had enough of it. Yesterday not a flake of ice was to be seen on any of the open ponds. The Park Commissioners have commenced to remove the houses erected for the use of skaters near the lakes, being evidently of opinion that there will be no use for them this season. It is now generally thought that even if cold weather should set in, it will not last sufficiently long to make ice strong enough to bear—at least not in this vicinity. Lovers of skating may, therefore, as well oil their skates and put them by until next season.

Gold.

The "bull" movement of Friday was of brief duration, and yesterday morning, before the Board, the market broke, and prices came down with a rush almost as sudden as the advance had been on Friday morning. The "bears" were strengthened by the passage of the Funding bill in the United States Senate. The first recorded sale was at 112. The price was then run down to 111¾, and subsequently advanced to 112⅜. The lowest price of the day was 112⅜, and the market closed at 112⅝. After the Board a rally was made to 112⅞. The transactions were heavy, but the excitement was not so great as on Friday.

The Case of Capt. Peabody—More Conflicting Testimony.

Another hearing was had before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday in the case of Capt. PEABODY, of the packet-ship *Neptune*, charged with cruelty to seamen. WM. JOYCE, one of the complainants, averred that the Captain had fired a pistol at him, and that the ball had whistled past his head. He said that there was no provocation for the shooting. C. L. BRADY, first mate of the *Neptune*, LUTHER THOMPSON, JOHN MCINTYRE, JACOB MILLER and GEORGE WERBIER, all sailors, gave testimony in favor of the Captain, directly and positively contradicting all the statements made by the witnesses for the prosecution. The examintion was then adjourned.

Custom-House Appointments.

The following changes in the Custom-house *personelle* have taken place since March 4: United States Weigher, at $2,500 per annum, John Duke, *vice* E. P. Cone. Inspectors, at $4 per day each, Job L. Potter, *vice* W. M. Denniston; M. D. Whitridge, *vice* J. McClusky; Charles Wirth, *vice* E. B. Johnson. Store Keeper, at $4 per day, Henry Hurlburt, *vice* M. D. Whitridge, transferred. Messenger, at $300 per annum, A. D. Whitehouse, *vice* J. C. Hatter.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114¼	15	D. & H. Canal...	116¾
35,000	U.S.5-20 R., '62..	109⅝	100	Pacific Mail....	36⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62,		400	Adams Ex........	62¼
	bs.	110⅛	100	do........	62⅜
50,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	109⅛	100	do........	62
2,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '65,n	107⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	21
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	A. M. U. Ex..b.c.	38⅛
	new........	108¼	100	U. S. Ex........	50
9,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅝	100	do........	49⅞
3,500	U.S.5-20 C., '67..	108⅞	100	N.Y. C. & H. R.	96⅞
18,000	do........c.	108⅞	200	do........	96⅝
10,000	do........b3	109	100	do...bet. call	96⅞
26,000	do........	109	10,000	N. Y. C. & H.	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	105		R. Cer........	94⅝
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	60¼	20,000	do........	94⅝
22,000	do........	60	20,000	do........	94⅞
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50¼	10,000	do...bet. call	94⅛
20,000	do........	50⅛	20,000	do........	94⅞
25,000	do........	50⅜	100	Erie R........	24⅞
20,000	do........s10	50⅜	50	Reading........	97
30,000	do........s10	50⅛	100	do........	96⅞
3,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c..	71⅛	300	do........	96⅞
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	70¾	200	L. S. & M. S. R..b3	86⅞
9,000	do........	70⅛	900	do........	86⅞
10,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	22⅛	1000	do...bet. call	86⅛
20,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n.,		100	do........s60	86
	Jan. and July.	82¼	500	do........	86⅞
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.		200	do........	86⅞
	Jos. 1s........	93	200	do........s10	86⅞
1,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	85	300	do........	86⅞
1,000	N.Y.St.B.L.B..	109⅛	10	Ill. Cen. R....	140⅛
5,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	92⅛	100	do........	140
3,000	Erie 3d M......	88⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts....	98⅞
1,000	Erie 4th M......	87⅛	2200	Chic. & N. W....	70⅞
9,000	Cen. Pacific R.		200	do...bet. call	70⅞
	R. Gold Bds..	94	1100	do........	71
2,000	Union Pac. R.		500	do........	70⅞
	1st M........	85⅛	600	do........	70⅞
1,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc	80	300	do........	71⅛
1,000	C. & N.W. Con.		400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86⅞
	Con'ble Bds...	90	500	do........s60	86⅞
3,000	Tol. & W. Con.		200	do........	87
	Convert. Bds.	79	300	do........	86⅞
			20	Mich. Cen........	120
3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	80	100	Chi. & R. I........	118⅝
2,000	C. & R. I. & P.		200	do........s60	118
	R. 7s........	88	400	Mil. & St. P........	61⅛
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d..	95	1100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
3,000	Morris & Es. 1st	101½	100	do........	74¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d.....	85	200	T., W. & W........	45
10,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	87	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
1,000	St. L. & Iron			Guar........	93⅛
	M. 1st........	87	50	do........	93⅛
13,000	O. & M. Con.		100	Alt. & T. H........	37
	Bds........	84	100	do........	37½
25,000	Col., C. & Ind. C.		100	Alt. & T. H. Pf...	63¾
	1st M........	83¼	10	Chic. & Alt........	113
50,000	do........s30	83	20	do........	113¾
11,000	do........	83⅛	800	Ohio & Miss........	29
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st		50	Ohio & Miss Pf...	71⅛
	West. Div.....	78½	120	Morris & Essex..	91
3,000	Am. D. & Imp.		100	N. J. Central. b. c.	103⅛
	Co. 7s........	95	100	do........	103
27	Metropolitan Bk.	140	500	Bos., H. & Erie R	8
5	Continental Bank	99	200	do........	6⅛
20	Bank. & Brok. Ass.	112	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	19
25	B'k of Comm'h...	112	25	N. Y. & N. H. R..	145¼
45	Cent. Nat. Bank..	110	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19½
10,000	Mariposa Trus.		200	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf.	8¼
	10s Ctfs........	50			

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$5,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '62.	110	$65,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	109
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	109⅛	10,000	do b30	109¼
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65,		80,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	105⅛
	new........	108	20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	108⅛	10,000	do........	105⅛
15,000	do........	108⅝	40,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	112⅛
5,000	do........	108⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, x. c..	60	100	U. S. Ex. Co.....	49⅛
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅛	1,275	N. Y. C. & H.	
3,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n.,			R. Ctfs........	94⅞
	Jan. and July	83	10,000	do...bet. call	95
12,000	Mo. St. 6s......	93	200	Harlem........	142
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	85	500	L. S. & M. So. R.	86⅞
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C.		100	Ill. Cen........	141
	1st M........	83¼	400	Chic. & N. W.....	71⅛
10,000	do........	83⅛	700	do....bet. call	71⅛
5,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st,		200	do........	71⅛
	West. Div....	78½	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	86⅛
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M...	80	100	N. J. Cen. R., b.c.	103
100	Cum. C. Pf......	28	400	Chi. & R. I........	118⅛
300	W. U. Tel........	34	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	74⅛
200	Adams Ex........	62¼	50	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	
100	do...bet. call	62⅛		Guar........	93⅛
15	N. Y. C. & H. R..	97	100	do........	93⅛
100	do........	97⅛	8	Chic. & Alt......	113⅛
400	do...bet. call	97⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf..	70⅛

SATURDAY, March 12—P. M.

The sales of Gold early in the day were 1@1½ per cent. lower than the late quotation on Friday. The cheapest sales were at 111¾@111½, from which there was a subsequent reaction to 112⅜@112⅝ per cent. The passage through the Senate of the Funding Bill was at first quoted against both Gold and the 5-20 Public Funds, but on a discussion on the Street of the shape of the measure as it goes to the House of Representatives, and the extreme improbability of its passing that body without radical alterations, the market advanced. The 1867s, which left off 110@110⅛ on Friday, and had declined to 108⅞@109, closed 109⅜@109½ per cent. Money was easy and the Foreign Exchanges weak on the basis of 108@108¼ on London. The Bank return shows a decrease of $3,247,116 on the general line of deposits, of which $2,499,358 is in Gold and $763,929 in Greenbacks. The Loans are $493,600 lower than last Monday. The Treasury received for Gold Customs during the week $2,731,809, and paid out $502,390 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Railway speculation was generally weaker than on Friday, influenced partly by a sudden heavy decline in North-west Common Stock, the cause of which was variously attributed to rumors of a further issue of Convertible Bonds by the Directors and of the purpose of the present Board to classify their members so that only a minority can be displaced at the next June election. It is not certain that all the legislation necessary to this step has yet been obtained in the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, but it is scarcely doubted that it can be had if necessary. The Common Stock sold down to 70¾, and then up to 71½ ₽ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold was up to 112⅝ ₽ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 12.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106¾	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	109½
American Gold Coin	113⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	51⅞	50½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¼	97¼
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	95⅛	95
Reading Railroad	97	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119	118½
Northwestern Common	72⅝	71¼
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	75¼	74¼
St. Paul Common	62⅛	61¼
Lake Shore	86¾	86⅝
Erie	25	24¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝	29¼
New-Jersey Central	103½	103¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	113⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	108¼
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	110	5-20 reg., 1868	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109¼
5-20 coup., 1865	109⅛	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	107⅛	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅛	6s currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	60	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	50½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Virginia 6s, ex c.	71¼	Alabama 5s	68¼
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	70	Alabama 8s	97¼
Georgia 6s	84	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1881	100
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	92⅛	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., 1886	103⅛
N. Carolina 6s	47¼	Kentucky 6s	95
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	22⅛	Ill. Canal bds., 1870	100
S. Carolina 6s	89	Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	100
S. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	82½	Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879	100
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	84½	Illinois War Loan	100
Missouri 6s	93	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1873	98
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is.	93	Michigan 6 ₽ c., 1878	95
Louisiana 6s	75½	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L.	109
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	70	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L.	100
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	73	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	104
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	84¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	87¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	82	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Harlem 1st	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	118	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	97	Chic. & Alton Inc	92
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	83⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Alton & T. H. 1st	95¼	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91¼
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
Consol'd 7 ₽ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108¼	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	89⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83¼
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	58
Tol., W. & W. C. S. F.	78¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Gt. West. 1st, '88	106	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	81⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	79½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	80		

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Continental	98
Manhattan	140	Marine	150
Merchants'	124	Commonwealth	112
Mechanics'	139	Importers' & Traders'	140
Union	130	Park	168
America	145	Manf's' & Merchants'	98
Phenix	108	Central National	110½
Greenwich	218	Fourth National	104½
Mech's' & Traders'	125	Ninth National	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	104	Tenth National	105
Leather Manufact'rs'	190	Oriental	150½
Seventh Ward	105	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	112¼
State of New-York	106	Del. & Hudson Canal	116½
Commerce	122	Cumberland Coal Pr.	28
Ocean	91	Canton Co., Baltimore	60⅛
Mercantile	115	Western Union Tel.	33⅛
American Exchange	114½	Quicksilver Mining	11⅞
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	8
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Preferred	18⅛
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Trust Cert.	49⅛
Hanover	106	Boston Water Power	17⅛
Irving	116	Adams Express	62
Metropolitan	140	Wells, Fargo Express	20⅛
Grocers'	115	American Express	38
East River	105	United States Ex.	49⅛
Market	120	Mrchants' Union Ex.	6
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	36⅜
Corn Exchange	125		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 12.

General balance yesterday	$81,441,488 56
Gold receipts	746,771 91
Payments	1,630,057 96
Gold balance	74,558,148 79
Currency receipts	772,678 75
Currency payments	474,170 19
Currency balance	5,138,473 28
General balance	80,851,739 68
Customs included in gold receipts	445,000 00
Canceled gold certificates to Washington	1,562,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	101¾	102
Camden and Amboy	114½	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	113⅛	113⅜
Reading	96⅝	96⅞
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55
Catawissa Preferred	34⅛	34⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation	30⅛	30⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	89½	89¾

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending March 11, 1870, was $3,823,025.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in February.

The Titusville *Herald*, of March 10, says:

"The month under review was marked by a further general decrease in the product in the older producing districts. The cold and unfavorable weather that prevailed during a part of the month, and the few good wells struck, united to occasion a decrease, save in one or two exceptional localities hereafter mentioned. The daily average production, as shown by shipments and stocks, was 11,917 bbls. against 12,634 in January, or a decrease of about 717 bbls. daily.

The gravity of the product has not been altered to any extent by the weather, but remains without material change from that noted in the report for the preceding month. Oil at 48° and over during the latter part of the month was rarely met with, while 46 to 47 gravities were plentiful in various localities.

The following table shows the production during February, 1869:

		Bbls.
Total shipment of Crude for February of bbls. of 45 gallons each		310,191
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each		14,427
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each		324,618
Stock on hand Feb. 1	342,390	
Stock on hand March 1	351,474	
Add increase on March 1		9,084
Total production during February		333,702
Average per day for 28 days		11,917
Average per day in February, 1869		9,765

There was no great change in the stock of oil held in the oil region, the product having been shipped about as rapidly as it was produced. The total stock on March 1 was 351,474 bbls., against 342,390 bbls. the 1st day of February, or an increase of about 9,000 bbls. The amount in iron tankage was 219,930 bbls., and at the wells 111,610 bbls., and in the tanks of pipe companies and refiners, 19,934 bbls. The last named stock was located as follows: At Titusville, 4,052 bbls.; at Miller farm, 2,782 bbls.; on Upper Cherry Run, 3,500 bbls.; at Pithole, 2,500 bbls.; at Tidioute, 900 bbls.; on Cherry-tree Run, 2,000 bbls.; at Rynd farm, 1,000 bbls.; and at Oil City, 3,000 bbls.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Am't in iron t'nkg, bbls.	Total stock, bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	186,450	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390
March 1, 1870	219,930	351,474

In February the shipments of Crude, equivalent of bbls. of forty-three gallons each, by all routes, averaged daily about 11,500 bbls. The shipments of Refined increased slightly, though many of the refineries throughout the region were closed during the month. There was but little oil sent to Pittsburg by river; shipments were also light to that point by rail.

The following shows the amount of Refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and Crude:

	Bbls.
Amount of Refined shipped	27,175
Difference	11,954

Recapitulation of the shipments:

	Bbls.
To New-York	85,452
To Cleveland	115,400
To Boston	12,450
To Philadelphia	18,415
To Pittsburg	45,763
To Portland	2,339
To other points	18,418
Total	298,237
Difference between Crude and Refined	11,954
Shipment of Crude equivalent	310,191

The following table exhibits the shipments from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1870:

	Bbls.
To New-York	177,144
To Cleveland	229,553
To Boston	28,621
To Philadelphia	41,008
To Pittsburg	136,478
To Portland	7,039
To other points	39,675
Total	659,518
Difference between Crude and Refined	22,840
Shipment of Crude equivalent	632,358

At the beginning of the month, and during the first week, quotations upon the creek were given at $4 70 and $4 75 upon the lower creek, and at $4 60 and $4 65 upon the upper creek. These prices were maintained without material change until the 15th of the month, when they declined upon the upper creek to $4 30 and $4 35, which was the price, with little variation, at that point until the close.

On the 25th of the month, owing to the advance of forty cents per barrel on oil to Cleveland, the market upon the lower creek became demoralized, and the few transactions made between that date and the close of the month were at a decline of fifteen and twenty cents from $4 70 to $4 60, the quotations previous to the freight advance.

The following tables show the amount of Petroleum exported from the Port of New-York from Jan. 1, 1870, to Feb. 26, 1870, and from all other ports to same date:

	Exports since Jan. 1, 1870. Galls.	1869. Galls.
From New-York	7,296,234	7,165,508
From Boston	254,908	478,443
From Philadelphia	4,683,969	3,448,570
From Baltimore	97,761	65,128
Total export from the United States	11,601,511	11,157,649
Same time 1868	....	11,008,241
Same time 1867	....	6,224,267

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 12.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wheeler *vs* Sickels; motion granted.

Robertson *vs.* Robertson; reference ordered to report whether any alimony should be allowed, and if so, at what rate, and what counsel is proper.

Freeman *vs.* Fry; Richter *vs.* Doubleday; Fullgraff *vs.* The World's Paper Stock Company; motions denied.

Clark *vs.* Heydecker; motion granted.

Margaret R. Cronk, properly called Margaret R. Reid, *vs.* Wm. H. Cronk; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted declaring marriage null and void.

Adams *vs.* Stoessel; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, but bail reduced to $1,000.

McElrath *vs* Warner; motion granted, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of $10 costs.

Foley *vs.* Shaugnessey; order settled.

Richter *vs.* Doubleday; motion denied.

Kremel *vs.* Hall; motion granted with leave to defendant to serve an amended answer in ten days on payment of costs of motion.

Barren *vs.* Lagrave; motion granted on defendant giving the usual stipulation.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 12.

By Judge Spencer.

Hovey *vs.* Rubber-Tip Pencil Company; judgment vacated without costs.

Claflin *vs.* Stern; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; leave to serve supplemental answer, as proposed, granted.

By Judge Jones.

Wister *vs.* Mathews; motion vacating order granted with $10 costs.

Bishop *vs.* Bishop; motion granted, and referee appointed to take testimony.

Marx *vs.* Ritter; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Samuel *vs.* Western Union Telegraph Company; motion denied.

Bishop *vs.* The Empire Transportation Company; motion denied.

Grube *vs.* Kuster; motion granted and cause referred.

Livingston Manufacturing Company *vs.* Hopkins; motion granted and cause referred.

Bridgewater Paint Works *vs.* Wetmore; judgment for plaintiff with $10 costs.

Casserbeer *vs.* Schleiber; motion denied without costs.

Turner *vs.* Stewart; judgment for plaintiff with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Connell *vs.* Kendricks; motion granted and cause referred.

Fatman *vs.* Reade; default opened on terms; judgment to stand as security.

ORDERED: All motions or orders returnable or adjourned until today, stand over until Monday, March 14, at 10 A. M. JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

James Graham and Madison L. Day, praying for a writ of prohibition; and Rufus Naples and E. W. Burbank, praying the same. These are applications for writs of prohibition to Judge Durell, of the Louisiana District Court, commanding him to proceed no farther in entertaining a libel of review filed by one Kenner, in the matter of the United States *vs.* Sixteen Lots of Ground, the property of Kenner, which had been confiscated under the act of 1862. At the sale of the property the applicants became purchasers, and by process now issued by Judge Durell they are made parties to the libel of review. They allege that jurisdiction to entertain the libel of review is claimed by Judge Durell on the ground that the original suit having been in admiralty, it is competent for him, as a Judge sitting in admiralty, to allow the libel to be filed and to pass upon the merits of the case so presented. The application for the writs is based on the ground that the Court, in assuming to make the applicants, who were not parties to the original proceedings, parties to the libel of review, and in assuming jurisdiction of the matter thus brought before him, the District Judge is acting without authority of law.

Only one writ of prohibition has ever been issued from this Court.

The application is made by Mr. Thomas J. Durant.

ADMIRALTY—COLLISIONS—CHANGE OF COURSE BY SAILING VESSELS.

J. G. W. Fincks vs. The Steamer Fairbanks.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the brig *Santiago* against the steamer to recover damages for a collision which occurred off the Highlands of New-Jersey, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night of the 5th of June, 1864. The steamer was on a trip from New-York to Washington down the coast, and the brig was on her way to the City. The facts as stated in the Circuit Court below, are that both vessels were well out from shore, the wind from the south-east, some four knots an hour, and the night dark. The brig was steering about north by east, the steamer south by west and going at the rate of eight knots an hour. The brig struck the steamer on the starboard side, head on, nearly square, about midships, doing serious damage to both vessels. The account given by the masters' mate and a seaman of the steamer, was that the brig was first discovered about a quarter of a mile off, with no lights, nearly ahead, rather on the starboard bow of the steamer. The steamer's course was at once changed to east south-east, and the brig not opening to her course as expected, a farther change in the same direction was made at the same time she was slowed to half her speed, and just after the collision occurred. The defence was that the brig changed her course in the same direction the steamer did, which led to the collision, and that had she kept her course under the rules of navigation in such cases there would not have been such a result. Only the mate of the brig witnessed the collision and was examined. He insisted that the course of the brig was not changed, but the Circuit Court below found that the weight of the evidence was in favor of the steamer, and the decree of the District Court in favor of the brig was reversed and the libel dismissed. The case is brought here for review, and the evidence examined at length in the discussion.

J. C. Carter for appellant; R. D. Benedict for appellees.

Charles Merryman vs. E. W. Bourne, Woodworth et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of California. In a former ejectment suit in the State Courts of California, between the original owners, or contestants of the title to certain lands in the City of San Francisco, Woodworth *vs.* Fulton, the result was in favor of Fulton, under whom Merryman claims. Subsequently Woodworth secured possession again by actions of ejectment in a minor Court against some of the parties under Fulton; and by "threatening others," as alleged, got them to acknowledge his title, and take leases from him, at the expiration of which he received the surrender of the property, and Bourne now claims under his title. This suit in the Federal Court resulted, where the questions of title were again considered, and it was held that no law or facts existed to support the title sustained in Fulton by the State Court, and that an Alcalde grant to Woodworth (held invalid by the State Court) vested title in him, under certain writs of restitution and surrender. The case is brought here, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the decision of the State Court estops further litigation of the question of title, and is the law of the case and the law of the property. It stands unreversed, and under it Fulton's grantees have title. It is also urged that the surreptitious proceedings of Woodworth to gain possession by tampering with the tenants of Fulton and others claiming under him, for the purpose of defeating the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, only operated to make Woodworth himself a tenant of Fulton, and he is estopped from denying his title.

The defendant in error contends that the decision of the State Court did not affirm the title of Fulton, but only disaffirmed that of Woodworth. It may be that neither party has title, and in that case the plaintiff in ejectment is defeated and the one in possession will hold. Those claiming under Fulton must show that in some litigation to which Woodworth or his grantees were parties or privies, the Court decided that Fulton's title was good, or they must fail. There is nothing like such a decision cited, it is said, and therefore the Woodworth title, which is affirmatively held to be good in this case, below, must prevail.

Geo. Turner, W. H. Patterson, and Jarboe & Harrison for plaintiff; George H. Williams for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Bodfish.—To be paid the amount of his lien on the surplus money arising from the sale of the steam-boat *Gladstone*, now in the registry. Commissioner Jones presented his report yesterday. The petitioner is the holder of certain notes and mortgages, on which there is now due $1,717 16; the interest on $1,200 from Feb. 2, 1869, and interest on $517 64 from Aug. 1, 1869, no part of which has been paid. That $600 of said sum, with the interest thereon, is due to the petitioner as trustee for Catherine A. Franklin, to whom he has agreed to pay over the sum whenever collected. The Commissioner is of opinion that the whole amount of principal and interest due as aforesaid should be paid to the petitioner out of any moneys which may remain in the registry as proceeds of the sale of said steamboat.

Mr. James M. Piper, of New-York, has been admitted to practice in both District and Circuit Courts.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TUG-BOATS.

United States vs. The Steam-tug Lenox.—This suit was brought by the owner of the ship *Corsica*, to recover $1,000 for alleged injuries sustained by the above ship, through the alleged carelessness or incompetency on the part of the hands in charge of the steam-tug *Lenox*. It appears that the tug-boat *Lenox* was employed to tow the *Corsica* from Pier No. 37 East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, and through the alleged carelessness or incompetency of the employees of the tug, the *Corsica* struck against a pier on the Brooklyn side, and was injured in the above amount. The defense admits that the vessel was injured but claims that the tug was under the control of the commander of the ship, and not, as the plaintiff claims, the ship under the control of the tug. Judgment will be rendered on Monday.

For claimants, Goodrich and Wheeler; for defendant, George McGowan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. William D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Frederick W. Stenber, $17,000; William Pittbladdo, $20,000; Ann Dowling, commonly called Ann Arnold, $5,000; and Edwin M. Haight, $14,000; all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Margaret Mathews, Ann Thomas, John M. Carron, Julia Stanton, Theodore J. Mercer, Wm. Mahoney, Alice Gornian, Anna B. Kirnan, Patrick Gordan, Annie Kalyer, John Callahan, Mary H. Stead and Benj. S. Briggs, all of Brooklyn. Also, Walter Barry, of Chicago. Letters of administration with the will annexed were granted to Moritz A. Gescheift. Letters issued on the estate of George B. Dusenberry were revoked. Letters of guardianship were granted to Nelson Hamblin, Charles D. Evans, Peter Smith and Isaac K. Funk, all of Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I. J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL. Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. W. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

A CARD FOR LADIES.—DAILY WRITING Classes at 11 and 4 o'clock. New pupils received on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at half prices, viz: $5 for ten lessons. Success guaranteed. Private instruction given. From the *Home Journal*: "Mr. GOLDSMITH is the recognized head of his profession." From the *Sunday Mercury*: "We say attend GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE in preference to all others." OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PROTESTANT French gentleman, a licentiate in theology, wishes to teach his own language in a school or private family; best references. Address G. LE F., care of Mrs. Elise Charlier, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD,
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE,
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 82 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MACHINERY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, ONE HOE DOUBLE cylinder, 32x54; one Hoe three revolution, 39x57; one Taylor three revolution, 29x42. Also, one eight horse engine and boiler all in good running order, will be sold cheap. JOHN SCOTT, No. 15 Spruce-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES K. HAWKES WITHdraws this day from the firm of J. RUSSELL & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, under the name of J. RUSSELL & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of........$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at. 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds........................ 1,500,000

Total.......................................$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

$50,000 Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
and
other first-class bonds paying 8 to 10 per cent. interest,
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from **10 to 3**, and on Mondays and Saturdays from **10** A. M. to **7** P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held at the banking house, on the 10th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the following month, instead of on the quarterly plan as heretofore.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. One dollar will commence an account.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**
ASSETS, **$7,099,448 09.**
E. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON THE GRAND CIRCLE, 200 feet west of Broadway, a handsome new brown stone house, 21x54; if not sold this month will be let or leased for a term of years at $2,200 per annum; terms, if sold, half cash; also smaller brown stone houses for sale, real beauties, for $12,500. Apply at No. 208 West 58th-st., to A. M. C.

FOR SALE—ON 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a new and very elegant high-stoop four-story brown-stone house, built by [illegible]; hard wood finish, rosewood doors, bathrooms on second and third stories; NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF INTERIOR. A liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four story brown stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts.; having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; can be seen from 10 to 4, without permit, by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

NO. 42 WEST 25TH-ST.—THREE STORY attic, fine basement and subcellar, high stoop house, built by the late Wood Gibson in the best manner; will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

FOR SALE—$22,000 EACH, THE FOUR story, medium sized, splendid brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; terms easy. Inquire of W. FANNING, on the premises.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST. NEAR 5TH-AV. —First-class, beautiful house; four story high stoop brown stone, complete order; very cheap if taken immediately; others $15,000 to $75,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUBSTANTIAL five story brick factory, well lighted and in fine order; size 50x60x100, with good engine and boiler; situated in West 42d-st.; price $25,000. Address OWNER, No. 421 Broome-st.

WEST 45TH-ST., NOS. 8, 10 AND 12. —For sale or to let, first-class brown stone houses, four stories, basement and cellar. Inquire on the premises.

FORTY-FIVE LOTS, HANDSOMELY situated on 10th-av. and Boulevard; splendid investment; for sale or exchange for country residence. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NO. 9 TOMPKINS-place; modern improvements, stone, with carpets and mirrors.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 29 William-st., brick, and brick stable.
No. 9 Union-place, brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE finest residences in the city, comprising a large brick house, with the grounds, (eight lots,) situated on Washington-av. Address DAVIS, Box No. 502 New-York Post-office. No agents need apply.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 22d-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
AT NEWARK, N. J.,
TO LET.

The house and grounds situate No. 681 High-st., corner of Montgomery-st., now occupied by Andrew Lemassena, Esq. House has all the modern improvements, garden finely improved, carriage house and stable; one of the choice residences in this section of the city.

P. S.—This property may be purchased very reasonable.

ALSO,

The three story and basement mastic front brick dwelling house, No. 35 Lombardy-st.; contains twelve rooms, gas and water, yard nicely improved, grapery, &c.; now occupied by John A. Miller, Esq.

ALSO,

The "Van Rensellar" Manor, situate on the west bank of the Passaic River, village of Belleville, a few minutes' walk from steam or horse car railroad. The house is large and roomy, and handily arranged; the out-buildings are carriage house, barn, sheds, ice-house, &c.; three acres of land, mostly in garden, will be leased with the house and premises; possession at once. For full particulars apply to
T. C. CHANDLER, Newark, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH THE MODERN improvements:
No. 19 Nassau-st., frame.
No. 320 Sackett-st., frame.
No. 321 Sackett-st., brick.
No. 37 Douglass-st., stone.
No. 376 Henry-st., stone.
No. 364 Henry-st., stone.
No. 8 Harrison-st., brick.
No. 68 West Baltic-st., brick.
No. 288 Union-st., brick.
No. 275 Union-st., brick.
Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Scarsdale Station. This house is less than a half mile from the depot, a beautiful Gothic mansion, containing eighteen fine sized rooms, (partially furnished,) and is supplied with water flowing through it from a never failing spring, together with all other modern conveniences. The grounds embrace fifteen acres, with fine barn, garden and ice-house filled. The place is perfectly healthy, one hour from the City, with fifteen daily trains. Address Box 5,626 New-York City.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED first-class four story high stoop brown stone front house on the north side of 46th-st., near 5th-av., in splendid order and replete with every convenience; will only be rented for a private residence, for one or more years if desired; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at No. 7 Pine-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to MORRIS BROTHERS.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE, MURRAY HILL.—Beautiful basement house, in superior order, with or without new furniture (to rent very low) to an approved party; also, the very desirable, full-sized furnished house, No. 1 West 34th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY, HIGH stoop brown stone house, near 5th-av., above 42d-st.; grand piano, billiard table, &c. Rent, $4,500, furnished. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL three story high stoop brick house in 40th-st., near Park-av.; location first-class; rent low to a good tenant. WM. T. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR STORY high stoop house on 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable; reference required. Apply to owner, No. 401 Broadway, upstairs.

TO RENT—A THREE STORY AND FRENCH roof brown stone dwelling on 130th-st., first house from Boulevard. For permits, &c., apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL NICE THREE STORY house, No. 104 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, from May 1, the four story stone front house No. 110 Montague-st. Apply to R. SPEIR, 112 Montague-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORE NO. 632 Broadway, through to Crosby-st., or one-half; first, second and third lofts; rooms Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; shoe store, basement, No. 636; stable No. 162 Crosby-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS on the second floor of Park Bank Buildings, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway. Apply on the premises or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 16 4th-av.

BROADWAY STORES VERY DESIRABLY located, between 33d and 34th sts., to let. Apply to HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family of adults, five or six rooms or part of a house, from 1st of April; terms must be moderate; owner in the house preferred. Address, with full particulars, rent, location, &c., J. W. M., 255 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family. Address, with full particulars, G. B. D., NEW-YORK HERALD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A TEA JOBBING HOUSE, WITH abundant and profitable trade, want a young man of good business ability and character, with about $20,000 cash capital, to take charge of office business generally. Address with real name only, and references, G. G. & Co., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION store, neatly fitted up; situated on a business street, and doing an excellent trade. Address H. Y. X., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SMART, INTELLIGENT youths, from 14 to 22 years of age, for cash and stock boys and junior salesmen, who will receive a good business education and be promoted according to merit. They must be of good families, neat and genteel in personal appearance, and of good habits. Apply, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st., New-York.

GARDENER WANTED—IF MARRIED, the wife must board the men on the place and do washing; state references and wages wanted. Address G. FORD, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE desire se placer pour prendre soin de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au No. 409 Ouest 45me rue, pour trois jours.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.
The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market
466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH, Conn., together with furniture and stock and five acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden and shrubbery; stables, barns, and other out-buildings complete; built under the superintendence of Calvert Vaux; plumbing by Philbin & Quin; house 50x45 feet, with extension 22x30; contains basement, library, parlors, dining room, thirteen rooms, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. For further particulars and permit to view the premises, inquire of the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway. If not sold by 20th April it will be withdrawn, as the owner will continue to occupy the house himself.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer—Extraordinary advantages, a splendid house, partly furnished, situated on the south point of City Island, (Long Island Sound;) five acres of land, 15 miles from City; unsurpassed for fishing and yachting; convenient to City by bridge and steamboat. Inquire of R. OGDEN DOREMUS, No. 70 Union-place, before and after business hours, or STEPHEN D. HORTON on premises.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FARM OF the late Wm. M. Ross, situated in Metuchin, N. J., comprising 140 acres, suitable for subdivision into villa plots; is offered at private sale until March 24, 1870; if not then sold, will be offered at public auction, on the premises, that day. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. S. L. ROSS, Executrix; to AMOS ROBINS, New-Brunswick, or to RUFUS N. EDGAR, Rahway.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A VERY DESIRABLE house and five acres, one mile from the depot; house contains 16 rooms, has a piazza and shade on three sides; has hot and cold water in kitchen. Also, a cottage with 7 rooms, large barn, carriage house, stable, &c. land under-drained, with splendid lawn and shade trees; built by days' labor. Price, $16,000.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Yonkers for sale, consisting of fine house with modern conveniences; a first-class stable, half an acre of land, on which are plenty of shade trees and shrubbery, small garden, &c.; bath and boat-house; near the depot, in good order, and in every way suitable for a genteel family. Inquire of DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

PLAINFIELD.—A VERY ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, on an elevation commanding fine views of the town and mountains; house is modern, contains 12 rooms handsomely finished in hard woods, stable and carriage house; fine shade and lawn; $20,000 with five acres, $14,000 with one acre.
A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 56x175; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE dwelling house, with 12 rooms, 4 marble mantels, range and furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; seven minutes' walk from station; has a shady lawn, with fruit trees in garden; lot, 46x150. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A SPLENDID PLACE—17½ ACRES FINE land; all kinds of fruit, well shaded, large house, and numerous out-buildings, all in nice order; beautifully located, extensive views, near Church, school and depot of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; price $15,000, easy terms.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RUTHERFURD PARK.—THIRTY-four lots fronting on Park and Pierpont avs. and Lafayette-place; $225 per lot; ten per cent. cash, balance ten years or longer; no money required; improved. JAS. H. HUNTING, owner, No. 15 John-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE —150 acres, good buildings, orchard, &c., near depot; only $70 per acre. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 28th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.8x94.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.8x40.5.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, No. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer—Offices No. 111 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, March 14, at Exchange Sales Rooms, at 12 M.:

AVENUE A—East side, two story and basement frame house, 8 rooms, 50 feet south of 122d-st.; lot 24.10 front by 24.7½ rear, 98 feet deep.

AVENUE A—East side, two story and basement frame house, 8 rooms, 75.1 feet south of 122d-st., lot 25.10x98; $3,290 can remain on each until Dec. 1, 1873, and are rented to May 1, 1870, at $500 each.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-ST.—Three story French roof frame house, brick basement, barn on rear of lot, south side, 120 feet east of 4th-av., lot 16.8 x100.10; $2,500 can remain.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 19th day of March, 1870, at noon, on the premises, the Dutchess County Academy, in the City of Poughkeepsie; established in 1792; lot about 200 feet square, in choice location; building of brick, about 43 feet by 68 feet; three stories high, besides basement; in good order and adapted to day scholars and boarders. For further particulars inquire of C. W. SWIFT, Secretary, Poughkeepsie.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, AT 12 M., at Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, splendid lots near Central Park.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST.—3 lots s. s., 300 feet west of 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer and fluter; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has been for three or four years. Call at 751 3d-av., top floor, between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, AND A good correspondent, is desirous of securing a position as companion to a lady; salary not so much an object as a respectable position; no objection to traveling. Address CORRESPONDENT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by installments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and florist by a practical single man; thoroughly understands the pot culture of fruit; graperies, green-houses, propagating, framing, forcing and keeping a place in proper order; would conduct the work of a farm if required. Address J., care of seed store, 15th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN (MARRIED, without incumbrance) a situation as gardener; understands the care of green-house, hot and cold graperies, fruit and all kinds of vegetables; is willing to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place, and also the laying out of his grounds, if desired. Address M. C., care seed store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical working gardener, who is desirous of procuring a good situation where he can have a permanent place; no objection to a new place. Address T. A., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position as confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commercial house; can furnish first-class City references as to character, ability, &c. Address C. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S CARPET DEPARTMENT is now open, where can be found all the NEWEST designs and COLORINGS in
MOQUETTE,
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS,
MATS, RUGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS.
TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPEN A FINE LOT OF
SHAWLS,
DIRECT FROM INDIA,
which they will offer at GREAT BARGAINS.
SQUARE SHAWLS, FRINGED ALL ROUND, AT $40 AND $50.
RICH SHAWLS, EQUALLY CHEAP.

THE BALANCE OF
GEO. A. HEARN'S SHAWLS,
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE AND FANCY
SHAWLS.

THE SPRING IMPORTATION is now open, in new Designs and Colorings, and offered at the present LOW PRICE OF GOLD:
Filled Centered Broche Shawls, $10, worth $14.
Filled Centered Broche Shawls, $12, worth $16.
Filled Centered Broche Long Shawls, $18, worth 22.
Open-Centered Broche Long Shawls, $15, worth 20.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP SILKS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 14, A LARGE LOT OF
Striped Silks at $1 25 per yard..............Value $2 00
Striped Silks at 1 50 per yard..............Value 2 25
RICH CHINE SILKS,
LYONS MANUFACTURE,
At $2 per yard. (Value, $2 75 and $3.)

The above goods are marked MUCH UNDER GOLD VALUE, PARIS STYLES, and all PURE SILK, offering unusual inducements to purchasers.

BLACK SILKS,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
having purchased extensively at the late peremptory auction sale of
LINEN GOODS,
by order of Messrs. WM. WATSON & CO., will offer the same on MONDAY NEXT, March 14, and following days.

In this attractive stock will be found
SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
DOILIES, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
AT PRICES MUCH UNDER GOLD VALUE.

In addition, we will offer some new and beautiful designs in MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received, at PRICES LOWER THAN ANY YET OFFERED.

REMOVED.

JACKSON'S CELEBRATED MOURNING STORE
To No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.
N. B.—A beautiful lot of Crape Cloth, 50c., worth 80c.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

Special bargains in Bombazines, Parisines, Empress, Poplins, Tamise Cloth, Challies, Black Gros Grain Silks, French Poplins, &c. Also, a splendid line of Traveling Dress Goods, new styles.

Call and examine.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

1 case Black Sicilian Lustres, 40c. per yard, worth 75c.
1 case White Pique, very fine, best make, 25c., worth 40c. Call and see them at
JACKSON'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
CORSETS A SPECIALITY.
EXTRAORDINARY
SACRIFICE
OF
CORSETS, SKIRTS, TOURNORS, SHOULDER BRACES,
STEELS, PADS, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.

The balance, the choicest portion of the wholesale and retail stock of the late Thomas H. Gaynor, withheld from the sale last Fall, is now offered at less than half the
ORIGINAL GOLD COST.

The stock consists of the most elegant shapes of French hand-made Coutille and Woven Corsets, Moire Antique, Satin and Embroidered Corsets, Children's Corsets and Waists, expressly manufactured in Paris for our trade. Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c.

CORSETS TO SUIT ALL FIGURES.

Mrs. GAYNOR'S determination to keep but one retail store after May, and having an immense stock is obliged to make this unprecedented sacrifice.

FINE CORSETS 70 CENTS to $1.

Embroidered and elegant shapes and quality, $1 50 to $4.

N. B.—The trade supplied upon liberal terms. A fine stock of embroidered skirts and under clothing at very low prices.

Mrs. GAYNOR,
No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st., and
No. 834 BROADWAY, corner of 12th-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
FIVE FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
AT $2 PER YARD.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
AT $1 50 PER YARD.
VELVETS,
AT $2 50 AND $2 75 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS,
AT $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.
MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS,
AT $3 50, $4, &C., PER YARD.
INGRAINS, THREE PLYS, &C., &C.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EVERY VARIETY OF RICH
AND HANDSOME
SPRING DRESS GOODS
AT ABOUT THE GOLD COST.
IRISH POPLINS,
AT $2 PER YARD.
FRENCH POPLINS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
$1 TO $1 50 PER YARD,
RECENTLY $1 50 TO $2 25.
SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED,
$1 TO $1 50 PER YARD.
BLACK SILKS,
HEAVY, AT $1 25 UPWARD.
SASH RIBBONS, NECK-TIES, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
SPRAGUES AND OTHER STANDARD PRINTS,
AT 10c. PER YARD.
YARD WIDE STEINBACH'S AND DOLLFUS' FRENCH PRINTED PERCALES
AT 25c. PER YARD.
HOYLE'S AND OTHER ENGLISH PRINTS,
FRESH GOODS,
20c. PER YARD.
CHINE AND STRIPED POPLINS, 25c. PER YARD, RECENTLY 40c.
For the convenience of customers, the above will be exhibited on the 4th-av. section of
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT PRICES LESS THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED IN GOLD.
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 BARNSLEY SHEETINGS,
FROM 60 cts. PER YARD.
A FEW CASES OF
10-4 AND 11-4 SHEETINGS
WILL BE OFFERED AT $1 PER YARD.
A LARGE LOT OF MEDIUM LINENS (of a well-known brand) 40 cts.
RICHARDSON LINENS IN EVERY BRAND AND NUMBER, AT GOLD PRICES.
A FEW CASES OF 8-4 SCOTCH AND IRISH DAMASKS, 60 cts. PER YARD.
A LARGE LOT OF
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION, AND NEW PATTERNS, FROM $1.
ONE CASE 20-36 HUCK TOWELS, $1 75 AND $2 PER DOZEN.
SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH, 9 CTS., 10 CTS., and 12 CTS. PER YARD.
5-8x5-8 NAPKINS $1 PER DOZEN, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.
DOMESTIC GOODS
OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND WE WILL OFFER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES; AND SEVERAL MAKES OF SHIRTING MUSLINS WE WILL SELL AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
RUFFLED, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVER SKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVER SKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
TRIMMED, $8.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS AND SUITS,
$3 50.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $2 to $3.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, $4 to $6.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $5 to $8.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS,
BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2 to $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. to $1 25.
LADIES' DRAWERS, 75c. to $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. to $1.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75c.
VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.
LINEN APRONS,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, FROM 50c. to $1 25.

REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR INSPECTION
ON MONDAY, MARCH 14,
ANOTHER CHOICE LOT OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN FILLED AND OPEN CENTERS, WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT FULLY SIXTY PER CENT. LESS THAN THE SAME CLASS OF GOODS HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD FOR IN THIS CITY.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870,
1,000 DOZ. OF LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,
AT $5 50 PER DOZ., WORTH $7 50.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BRATTLE'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY,
LADIES' LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN AND SILK HOSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GERMAN HOSE.
CHILDREN'S ENGLISH FANCY STRIPED COTTON HOSE.
GENTLEMEN'S LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN AND FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK UNDERGARMENTS.
ALSO, A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GENT'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO MEET THE GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

SPRING TRADE.
MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF THE GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE; OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
WHO WAS THE FIRST TO RESUME
SPECIE PAYMENTS,
will open MONDAY a complete line of beautiful Satins at $2 and $2 25 a yard; black and colored Grosgrain Ribbons at exceedingly low prices; novelties in Silk and Cotton Trimmings; Buttons, Linen Handkerchiefs and Bows below gold value; ladies' best quality iron frame Hose, and gentlemen's best quality Socks at 30c. a pair, and everything else in proportion. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

I will open my new assortment of these goods, which I have just brought from Europe, on MONDAY, consisting of
Decca Shawls, at low prices.
Plain Centred Shawls, comprising some gems.
Filled Centred Shawls of rare beauty in design.
I. RUSSELL, 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING CORSETS, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75 and $2, at less than cost.
W. A. CORR, No. 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD,
FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
FARE REDUCED,
TIME LESSENED,
DISTANCE SHORTENED,
TO
SAVANNAH,
JACKSONVILLE,
and to all points in
FLORIDA,
by the completion of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Invalids and others unwilling to expose themselves to the dangers and discomforts of an ocean voyage, should, by all means, take the
SHORT ALL RAIL ROUTE.

Tickets for sale at New-Jersey Railroad Ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st.; also, at Nos. 229 and 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON,
General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
MARCH 12, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—ON and after SUNDAY, March 20, the fine steamer THOS. P. WAY will make her regular trips to and from New-York and Newark. Leave foot Centre-st., Newark, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave foot Barclay-st., New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way. Fare to and from Newark, 25 cents each way. Fare to and from Bergen Point, 15 cents each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL [illegible]

FOR NEW HAVEN, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HAMLET.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
HAMLET.
ELEVENTH AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 19, at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the engagement of
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
NEXT WEEK,
EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR GILES OVERREACH
and CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
MACBETH in active preparation.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the box office of theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PAREPA-ROSA.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Carl Rosa, C. D. Hess & Co., Directors. D. de Vivo, Business Manager; H. Jackson, Stage Manager.
On MONDAY, March 14, will take place the
GREAT MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
(Figaro's Hochzeit.)
Received by overflowing houses wherever performed by this company with such superb general ensemble.
PAREPA-ROSA. PAREPA-ROSA.
Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Nordblom, Laurence, Campbell, Hall, Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Miss Isaacson, &c. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.
Price of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats for the first three nights at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at Nos. 114 and 944 Broadway.
THURSDAY, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS
of the new drama of
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
it will be performed
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
FIFTH WEEK, GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
FIFTH WEEK, GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
FIFTH WEEK, GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
FIFTH WEEK, GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
FIFTH WEEK, GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
HOUSES CROWDED. HOUSES CROWDED.
It is necessary to
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE,
At the box office and at No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS
IN HORSEMANSHIP
BY THE
THREE GREAT RIDERS OF THE PERIOD.
SENSATIONAL GYMNASTICS
by the Acrobatic Troupe.
THE ARABIAN TRICK HORSE ALEXANDER.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

PROMENADE CONCERT
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE ARMORY,
NO. 118 WEST 32D-ST.,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Music by Regimental Band, under the leadership of Prof. D. L. DOWNING.
Tickets, (admitting one,) 50 cents each, can be procured by the members of the regiment and Veteran Association, at the following places:
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Capt. A. L. WEBBER, No. 638 Broadway.
C. H. DITSON, No. 711 Broadway.
G. I. TYSON, Fifth-avenue Hotel.
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.
F. F. TAYLOR & FRANCIS, No. 30 Broad-st.
W. J. COCHRANE, No. 896 Broadway, and
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Esq., (Secretary Veteran Association,) Cashier Citizens' Savings Bank, No. 58 Bowery, or of any member of the Committee on the State of the Regiment.
Military guests are requested to attend in uniform.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Sales rooms, Nos. 59 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

ART NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
GREAT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and art lovers that we shall sell by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 15 and 16, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, the collection of Messrs. L. PRANG & CO., of Boston, comprising all of the ORIGINAL PAINTINGS from which the celebrated CHROMOS and PUBLICATIONS of that firm have been made. Most of the pictures in the collection were painted to order, and embrace many gems of American and foreign art. Also the private collection of a gentleman of this City. Among them are the following artists, viz.:

George Inness, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown,
J. F. Kensett, A. F. Tait, S. Colman,
Thos. Hill, E. Moran, M. F. H. DeHaas,
J. R. Brevoort, L. M. Spencer, G. C. Lambdin,
W. M. Brown, V. Granbery, F. Rondel,
R. A. Blakelock, E. Forbes, T. P. Rossiter,
J. A. Hekking, A. Mario, F. Peel,
T. Adams, G. E. Niles, H. A. Ferguson,
Robbe, J. Coomans, B. B. G. Stone,
T. Lobrichon, J. Morviller, H. Von Seben,
F. Schlesinger, De Vos, Lemmens,
Van Wyngaert, W. Cruickshank, Giraud,
A. Couder, H. Ronner,

and others of equal celebrity, including some fine water-colors.

They will be on exhibition on and after Wednesday, the 9th inst., until sale, day and evening.

Catalogues will be sent by mail if requested.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION, MONDAY EVENING, March 14, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS; Selections from PRIVATE LIBRARIES comprising a valuable assortment of STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE; Many RARE WORKS relating to AMERICA; a fine collection of MEDICAL WORKS. Also, a very valuable COLLECTION of PAMPHLETS relating to the REBELLION, Sermons, Addresses, Histories, Biographies, Caricatures, &c., forming a complete History of the War; a complete set of PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., relating to the PENN COLLEGE at Gettysburg, the first LUTHERAN INSTITUTION—UNIQUE; a fine lot of ENGRAVINGS, PORTRAITS, &c., MANY VERY RARE. Also a collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, MANY VERY VALUABLE. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition THURSDAY MORNING.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Sales room No. 60 Liberty-st.
ASSIGNEES' SALE
of the personal effects of the
CORN EXCHANGE FEED MILL,
23d-st., corner of Avenue A.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, (Monday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, the entire effects, viz.: Six fine horses, three double and two single trucks, two carts, light wagon, truck and cart harness, the entire fittings and fixtures of
BLACKSMITH SHOP,
scales and hoisting machine on the dock, hand trucks, all the office furniture and other articles belonging to a large mill; also,
240 TONS OF NUT COAL.
Sale peremptory. By order of the assignees.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

GREAT SALE OF MARBLE GOODS, BRONZES, FINE CLOCKS, STATUARY, &c., being the first great sale of the season of Senor PANDOLFINI & CO.'S importation.

By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their sales room, No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, each day. Marble vases of Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Etruscan, fine copies of the antique, &c. Bronzes from the principal Parisian and Vienna artistic manufactures.

SPECIAL ART SALE.
MR. CHAS. L. FROST'S PAINTINGS.
Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the entire collection of paintings of Mr. Chas. L. Frost, of this City, comprising choice examples of the French, Belgian, Dusseldorf, English and American schools. Paintings on exhibition free day and evening.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Sales rooms, No. 59 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF FURNITURE at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., advertised by us for MONDAY, 14th inst., is unavoidably postponed until WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Justice of the Supreme Court, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March inst., at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 73 West [illegible]-st., a large quantity of household furniture, carpets, beds, pictures, books, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
[illegible] REILLY, Deputy Sheriff.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
SPECIE PAYMENTS RESUMED.
NOTICE.—Patrons of the Grand Opera House purchasing tickets will receive their change in coin.
SIXTH WEEK
of the legitimate success, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from 7th of February to 12th of March, (thirty-six representations,) by upwards of
130,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and neighboring cities.
ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
TREMENDOUS HITS.
THE DEMON CANCAN
received nightly with wild enthusiasm.
TERPSICHORIAN AEROSTATICS,
the mystery still unsolved.
THE EGYPTIAN BALLET,
the most novel of novelties.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
OBERTI. ADRIANI.
STRUDELLI. FRANCISCA. CORSI.
75
BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES.
The Grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
Great Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,
FROU FROU.

*.*Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Kate Newton, Amy Ames, Emily Lewis, Messrs. Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. F. De Vere, G. Jordan, Jr., W. Beekman and others.

The second and positively the only extra Wednesday Matinee of Frou Frou will be given on WEDNESDAY, March 16, at 1.

BOWERY THEATRE.
CASTLE OF TORREMAR, KING AND DESERTER. WEDNESDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. H. BOWERS. THURSDAY, ST. PATRICKS DAY, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES IN HONOR OF THE DAY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
(Successor to Barnum's.)
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
BLONDES EVERY EVENING IN PYGMALION.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2.
WILLIAM TELL, (burlesque.)
BORN TO GOOD LUCK. DOMINICK MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
WALL-STREET.
GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A.—FOR SALE A BARGAIN.—A 7⅓-octave magnificent rosewood piano-forte, richly furnished, with four round corners, back same as front, elegant carved legs, beautiful carved moldings, serpentine bottom, full iron plate, overstrung bass agraffe, and made by most celebrated City makers; warranted for five years; made to order; price $450; worthy the attention of those in search of a superb and reliable drawing-room piano-forte at half price; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL Publications. Something to suit everybody musically inclined. Some of these works have reached the enormous sale of 100,000 copies. For sale at all book and music stores in the United States and Canadas. A new catalogue free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for Distin's Brass Musical Instruments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING practice for ladies and gentlemen; six dances taught in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE
TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.
The first-class American steamship
RISING STAR
will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on
THURSDAY, MARCH 24.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $29, gold.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., No. 103 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
THOMAS H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COMMODIOUS APARTMENTS TO rent permanently to a gentleman, without board; parlor and bedroom or entire second floor; location near Union-square and 5th-av. Address Post-office Box No. 5,243.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FRENCH family will let one or two well furnished rooms to gentlemen only, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 East 45th-st.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with a handsomely furnished room and first-class board at No. 50 West 24th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, TWO DAUGHTERS and governess desire a second floor, furnished or unfurnished, consisting of at least three rooms, with first-class board, in a private family not moving on the 1st of May, and who are fond of children. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. D., Box No. 2,167 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PONY ESTABLISHMENT; is warranted sound and kind; with phaeton and harness. Apply at No. 161 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A FEW SHETLAND PONIES; will pay $120 each. Address JAMES FOSTER, Station D, N. Y. Post-office.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Its Early History and Present Condition.

Who Have Been Commanders—Vessels Fitted Out—The Workmen and the Buildings.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, when the narrow corner of Manhattan, between the City Hall and the Battery, contained nearly all that existed of the City of New-York, and its suburbs, on the opposite shore of the East River, were still in a state of pastoral simplicity, pleasant country seats, plantations and farms dotted the space between the Heights and Prospect Hill, while on either side of a pleasant country road there nestled under a profusion of leafy shade a little colony of cottage homes that formed the nucleus of the City of Brooklyn. Before losing itself in the broad bay the rapid current of the East River had, in the course of ages, made a deep indentation on the land, just where the bluffs of the rocky coast sloped away into a level of fertile meadows. In course of time the water began to restore again what it had taken from it, and from the silt deposited in the little bay had grown a marshy expanse of pasture, which the old Dutch settlers named the Vaal-Boght, or Fallow Bend. The name has passed through all the varieties of Waal-boght, Walle-boght, Wallabocht, till it has settled into the present designation of Wallabout. At the close of last century, the Remsen estate, situated on the Wallabout, comprising thirty acres of land and thirty-five acres of pond, together with the lade, mill and dwelling-house, were purchased by **John Jackson** from the previous Dutch owners for the sum of $17,000. In 1801 forty acres of the property were sold by him to the United States Government for the purposes of a Navy Yard.

THE PRISON SHIPS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

Any notice of the earliest history of the Yard could scarcely be complete without mention of the unfortunate victims of the prison ships. Few stop to consider that the spot which now resounds with the busy din of ax and hammer is sacred ground in American history. The first spadeful of earth that was removed to prepare the ground on which was to be built the navy of the young Republic, was more than half made up of human bones. Scarce a stroke of the pickax but laid bare an unmouldered skull, or the skeleton scarcely yet bare, of one of the brave men who had rotted with pestilence rather than betray their country. There is no reader of American history but knows the sad story of the 11,500 martyrs to our independence who were swept away by a scourge more fatal than war, on board of the British prison-ship *Jersey*, and her consorts. From the battle of Brooklyn, from the capture of Fort Washington, prisoners were crowded between the fatal decks of these abodes of pestilence, and though death kept mowing them down by tens and twenties, the wards were never empty.

On the 26th of May, 1808, the Tammany Society and a long array of the guilds of New York, conveyed in solemn procession thirteen coffins filled with the bones of the martyrs of the Wallabout banks and meadows, to a vault which had been prepared close by for their reception. Besides these, eighteen hogsheads of bones were collected and deposited in the same resting place. There they have lain ever since in a site on what afterwards became Jackson-street. In 1839 the ground would have been sold for taxes but for the patriotic generosity of **Benjamin Romaine**, who erected a sort of vestibule over the vault and saved the remains from desecration. In 1812, in 1855 and 1867, the movement was renewed to find a more fitting resting place for the heroes of the prison ship. A site on Fort Green was selected and purchased, money was subscribed for a monument, handsome memorial volumes were published, but the work still remains unaccomplished, popular apathy being evidently too strong for the committees who have successively undertaken the work.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE YARD.

The space originally cleared for the Navy Yard did not occupy more than a fourth of its present area. It was inclosed by a wooden fence, and comprised four or five straggling workshops and offices. The first vessels were built in the open air, no inclosing shed being then thought of. The most remarkable of the earliest productions of the yard was the great floating steam battery *Fulton the First*, which, in those days, was regarded as a very marvelous evidence of engineering skill, and which cost what was then the vast sum of $300,000. After a brief period of service, and after the war of 1815, the *Fulton* was set apart for a receiving ship, and was moored off the yard at a distance of about 200 yards. While so stationed on the 4th of June, 1829, her magazine exploded, the vessel was entirely destroyed, and thirty-three individuals, including Lieut. **Breckenridge** and the females, were killed, many others being severely wounded. The old *Ohio*, a seventy-four of the first-class, now stationed at Boston as receiving ship, was also one of the earliest of the vessels built in the Navy Yard. The colossal bust of an Indian, which served as her figure-head, may be seen in front of the Admiral's house, on the west corner of the yard. After the *Ohio*, in 1820, came the *Sabine* and the *Savannah*, the two latter being the first vessels that were built under cover at Brooklyn. Then followed the two frigates which were built for the Greek Government, one of which was bought in by the United States authorities, and afterwards named the *Hudson*.

LACK OF RECORDS.

Authentic records of the Navy Yard are exceedingly difficult to find. With each succeeding administration, has come a fresh batch of officers and employes, and the remark of the Derrish, in the familiar apologue, may be applied to it, that an establishment which changes its tenants so often is less of a permanent institution than a caravansera. Our reporter made a minute search after records, relics, reminiscences, anything that would yield a continuous history of a place whose days are probably numbered. Of written annals there are none accessible, save what an industrious explorer might unearth at Washington. Unwritten traditions were almost equally despaired of, when the anxious inquirer was fortunate enough to light upon the veritable oldest inhabitant of the yard, if not the very oldest employe of the Government still employed in its service. This gentleman is named **George Washington Lee**, and is seventy years of age, fifty of which have been spent in the Government service. To his courtesy we are indebted for the most of the historical facts here presented. Mr. **Lee** entered the yard in June, 1819, and from that date till 1833 was attached to the Commander's office. From 1833 to 1867 he discharged the responsible duties of pay clerk to the yard, having during that entire period of thirty-four years been scarcely absent forty days in all from the yard. For the last three years he has been the occupant of an apartment in the muster-house, where he discharges some formal duties with undiminished accuracy. Mr. **Lee** is a gentleman of intelligence and education, and though doubtless sensible that a lifetime of faithful service deserved a more adequate recompense, preserves a dignified reticence on the subject. He has been content to see noisier claimants for the national bounty receive promotion which he has long since, and few better, merited, and has persevered in building up the noblest memorial he can leave behind him—a life of honest and faithful service. The name of the first commander of the yard could not be obtained. From Mr. **Lee's** notes we give a list of those who have subsequently become the executive officers.

THE VARIOUS COMMANDERS.

Commodore **Chauncey** was in command a short time previous to 1813. He was then ordered to Lake Ontario, and remained there during the war of 1813-15. Capt. **Samuel Evans** took the command in 1813, and remained till June, 1824, when he died by the rupture of a bloodvessel in stepping on board the *Constitution*. Capt. **George W. Rogers**, who was then second officer, temporarily assumed the command, and remained till Jan. 1, 1826, when he was relieved by Commodore **Chauncey**, who had meanwhile been employed at Washington as one of the old Board of Naval Commissioners. He remained in command till 1833, after which he returned to Washington, and remained there till 27th January, 1840, the date of his death. It was under the command of Commodore **Chauncey** that the yard began to assume its present appearance. Part of the inclosing wall was built by him, likewise the Admiral's house and various other edifices, which still remain. An interesting relic may be seen in the Naval Museum in the Lyceum, in the shape of a petrified oyster, taken from a spot which the old Commander had devoted to the culture of the delicate bivalve.

The remaining Commanders followed in the subjoined order:

Commander Charles G. Ridgely, 1833-39.
Commander James Renshaw, 1839.
Commander Matthew C. Perry, 1841-43.
Captain Silas H. Stringham, 1843-46.
Captain Isaac McKeever, 1846-49.
Captain William D. Salter, 1849-52.
Captain Charles Boarman, 1852-55.
Captain Abram Bigelow, 1855-56.
Commander Thomas R. Roots, 1857-58.
Captain Lawrence Kearney, 1858.
Admiral Samuel L. Breese, 1858-61.
Admiral Hiram Paulding, 1861-65.
Admiral Charles H. Bell, 1865-68.
Admiral Silvanus W. Godon, 1868, and still in command.

THE WORK OF THE YARD.

Up to 1833 the number of men employed in the yard averaged only a few hundreds. After building a few large vessels at the outset of its career, the yard was chiefly devoted to repairing purposes, and up to the outbreak of the war very few new ships were turned out. The sudden burst of activity which followed 1860 is too familiar to need any recapitulation. Including three large ships still on the stocks, twenty-three vessels in all were built during the war period. The following comprise the greater number of their names: *Algonquin, Clackawanna, Colossus, Florida, Iroquois, Java, Miantonomoh, Mercury, Maumee, New-York, Nyack, Octorara, Oneida, Plymouth, Peoria, Quinebaug, Shamrock, Severn, Tullahoma* and *Ticonderoga*. The vessels on the stocks are the *New-York*, (or *Kalamazoo*,) which is intended to be fitted out as an iron-clad capable of resisting 30-inch shot; the *Java*, a screw sloop of war, intended to carry an armament of twenty-three guns; *Colossus*, a similar vessel to the *Java*.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

The number of men at present employed in the yard varies from 1,500 to 2,200. A general air of inaction, resulting either from the piping times of peace or the prospect of coming dissolution, or both, seems to hang over it. What ever may be said pro and con as to the wisdom of its removal, it is evident to the most casual observer that a very strong case would require to be made out to justify the retention of so much valuable space in the midst of pressing commercial wants. Vast expense has doubtless been incurred in improving the frontage, in solidifying the banks of mud, building the dry dock, erecting spacious stores and work shops, but the fact is tolerably well ascertained that a much larger expenditure is still demanded before the Brooklyn Yard can be made worthy of being the naval emporium of a great Power and a defensive appanage to a great city. Reasons may exist to counterbalance all the arguments for removal, but if so, it is obvious that they must be very strong and unanswerable ones.

The mechanical appliances of the yard present nothing very remarkable. A wood planing machine of remarkable power and precision of movement may be seen in the carpenter's shop, whose resistless power turns out the stout oak knees molded and framed to their proper dimensions in an incredibly short space of time. The smithy has two steam hammers of ordinary power, and the foundry has three large melting furnaces, only one of which is at present in operation.

The buildings are arranged in fine parallel rows, at the head of which, in the center, stands the handsome brick building lately erected for the general accommodation of spare stores and of various official departments. A new machine-shop, of spacious dimensions, stand half erected at the bottom of the yard. Near it may be seen what remains of the old mill-pond of the Remsen estate, while beyond are the Marine Barracks and the residences of some of the officials. The feeling of the inhabitants in the neighborhood is naturally enough against its removal, and the larger portion of the employes appear to be very skeptical about the success of Gen. **Slocum's** bill. The inhabitants of Brooklyn at large are too conscious of the value of the property to be acquired and the trifling nature of the loss it would cause them, to have any other sentiment than one of favor for the old naval establishment which has been so long identified with the rising fortunes of their city.

HARVESTING THE ICE CROP.

An Encouraging Change in Affairs—Brisk Work Along the Hudson—Men Employed Nights and Sundays.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 12, 1870.

There has been an encouraging change in the ice question within five days, so far as the ice crop of the Hudson River is concerned. Full and authentic reports have been received from all points south of this city, on both sides of the river. At Coyemans, the Washington Company have twenty thousand tons housed. Just below, at New-Baltimore, the Knickerbocker Company have thirty thousand tons housed. Farther south, Messrs. **Scott & Clark**, of New-York City, have erected a temporary ice-house on Stuyvesant Dock, wherein they have already housed about 3,500 tons, and have men still at work. At Coxsackie, the Knickerbocker Company have one hundred men and horses at work, and have already housed about twenty thousand tons. There are large ice-houses at Athens, opposite Hudson, owned by the Knickerbocker Company, and ice-men have been drawing ice to them from Green's Lake, five miles distant. Yesterday, however, a large number of men were put at work on the river in front of those houses, and ice is now being taken in from the Hudson at the rate of five hundred tons a day, but of an inferior quality. Three thousand tons of ice are stored on the dock at Hudson, all of the best quality. It was taken from Underhill's Pond, in Columbia County.

Mr. **Van Steenburgh**, a member of the Assembly from Greene County, states that he has housed seventeen thousand tons of ice on Catskill Creek, and that there are fifteen thousand tons housed in the Knickerbocker Company's house in Brandon's Bay. At Germantown, south of Catskill, on the west side of the river, the New-Jersey Ice Company have two hundred men at work night and day. They have already put thirty thousand tons in a house which holds sixty thousand. They intend to fill it. The same Company have about one thousand tons stacked on Saugerties Dock, and a large barn filled. A private company have a large stack of ice two miles east of Tivoli. In the old ice-house south of Glascoe there are about two thousand tons of old ice. At Eavesport the Knickerbocker Company have fifteen thousand tons housed. At Barrytown Mr. **James B. Livingston** has six thousand tons housed, and he is still taking in from five hundred to six hundred tons daily. The Mutual Company, D. H. **Mulford** Superintendent, located at the same place, have about three thousand tons housed, and are still taking in four hundred tons daily. At Staatsburg the Mutual Company is at work with about eighty men putting in ice ten or twelve inches thick. They commenced work at noon of Thursday, and have now 2,400 tons housed. They are at present housing at the rate of 100 tons per hour. They work night and day. The Knickerbocker Company is also at work at Staatsburgh, employing at present sixty men, and are getting splendid ice from ten to twelve inches in thickness. Though they commenced but a day or two ago they now have 3,000 tons stored. All the men work night and day. Mr. **Livingston's** expenses at Barrytown are $600 per day, and he is housing just 600 tons per day. From Staatsburg to Poughkeepsie no ice-men are at work. The Knickerbocker Company is getting in considerable ice at Rhinebeck, but not so much as at other points higher up where the ice is thicker, and where horses can work upon it with safety. At Poughkeepsie Mr. O. H. **Booth** has stacked 2,000 or 3,000 tons on Vassar's Dock. This ice was taken from Pelton's Pond and is of good quality. The Poughkeepsie Ice Company are taking ice from a bay south of the city and floating it nearly half a mile through a canal to the ice houses. They will get about 2,000 tons. They are also storing ice up town. The ice from Morgan's Ponds, at Poughkeepsie, is nearly all gathered—about 4,000 tons. At Marlborough, seven miles south of Poughkeepsie, on the west side of the river, the ice-houses are nearly all filled, excepting that of Mr. **Peck**. The ice in them is of an excellent quality, having all been taken from neighboring ponds. The quantity stored is about 8,000 tons. The private ice-houses at New-Hamburg belonging to Mr. **Grinnell**, Mr. **Millard**, Mr. **Willis**, Mr. **Suydam** and others are all filled with good ice. The river at New-Hamburg is open, and small boats cross. Private ice-houses at Newburg are also all filled from lakes and ponds in the vicinity. The ice in the Hudson at Cold Spring is from six to twelve inches thick, and the river is completely closed from Constitution Island to Pollipell's Island, at the southern entrance to Newburg Bay. There has been no ice stacked or housed in the vicinity of Cold Spring this Winter.

The Hudson below West Point, as far as the eye can reach, is free of ice. That article has been very scarce in that vicinity this Winter, so far as the river is concerned. Those having ice houses, however, have them filled with light ice, about six inches thick. That housed for the use of the Military Academy is about twelve inches in thickness. At Peekskill, or in Peekskill Bay, the ice is still strong—so strong, in fact, that fishermen travel over it daily while pursuing their vocation. **Lent & Williams**, at Peekskill, have contracted with the Knickerbocker Company to furnish them with seven hundred tons of ice from Wallace Pond, two miles from the village. There is considerable ice cutting at Roahook, just at the southern entrance to the Highlands. Barges are rapidly loaded there with ice from ten to twelve inches in thickness. All the ice-houses at Lake Mahopac are filled, the ice being of an exceedingly fine quality. For three days the prospect for a supply of ice have indeed been cheering. At night the mercury in the thermometer has run down to sixteen and seventeen above zero, and in the morning at about fourteen or fifteen. For two days past the sun has been obscured; there has been little tendency to thaw. To-day the sky is completely overcast, the wind is chilly from the north, and the thermometer marks twenty. If this kind of weather continues four or five days, fears of a scant ice crop will be in a great measure dispelled. Nearly all the ice companies on the river will work their men to-morrow as they did last Sunday. They say it is positively necessary to do so. Advices from below state that the propeller *Hasbrouck* is still fast in the ice off Cold Spring, with no prospects of getting out today.

THE ALEXANDER POISONING CASE

Continuation of the Inquest—A Skirmish Between Counsel—Additional Evidence—A Missing Witness and a General Row.

Agreeably to previous adjournment, Coroner **Flynn** proceeded yesterday with his investigation in the case of Capt. **John Alexander**, who is alleged to have been poisoned by **Ira C. Gardiner** and his wife **Esther**. When the hour arrived one of the jurors was missing, and the Police telegraph was used to hurry his movements.

While awaiting the arrival of this juror, the counsel for Mrs. **Burke**, the real complainant in the case, inquired if the counsel for the **Gardiners** intended to occupy the day in cross-examining the witnesses whose written testimony had already been submitted. If such was their purpose, the examination would be a long and tedious one.

Mr. **Andrews**, counsel for the accused, corrected the impression of his opponent, saying they did not ask for any delay; on the contrary, no cross-examination was intended. The postponement had been ordered by the Coroner on his own motion, and not at the request of counsel.

Counsel for the prosecution remarked that the witnesses had been brought up in order that no charge of secrecy or a Star Chamber examination could be made.

After some further badinage of a harmless character the lawyers sat down and enjoyed a good laugh together over their pretended quarrel. A long wait then ensued, and the Deputy Coroner began skirmishing for a new juror, but without success. Mr. **Armstrong**, one of the counsel for the **Gardiners**, subsequently indulged in loud talk, and accused the reporters of the Press of having accepted bribes to favor the prosecution. When pressed for an explanation he declined to afford any. The arrival of the missing juror put an end to the discussion.

Prof. **Gonzales Echeverria** being called, explained what is known as softening of the brain. It is not a disease, but comes in connection with nearly every known disease that affects the organic condition of the brain. The premonitory symptoms may differ, but are generally of convulsive or apoplectic character, accompanied by partial paralysis. The mental condition of the patient is deranged, he forgets events, and is at a loss to express himself in language.

Question by Dr. **Shine**—Could a man mix with society and do business in a rational manner ten days before death and die of softening of the brain? A.—It is very doubtful.

Q. by Counsel—If a man's brain was reduced to a pulp, how much would you expect to find eleven months after death? A.—That would afford you no indication.

By Dr. **Shine**—Is not the brain the first portion of the body to decompose? A.—Yes; a man might take a narcotic poison and constipation of the bowels would not ensue; on the contrary, it would produce a looseness; a man might be killed by chloroform and no indications of the poison be found after death; belladonna would produce a delusion when administered in a poisonous condition; it is frequently given as a cathartic.

Dr. A. N. **Brockway**, who attended the deceased during his last illness, was then recalled and his original statement read. On further examination by counsel for the prosecution, the witness stated that when he was called to attend the deceased, Mrs. **Gardiner** told him that Mr. **Alexander** had taken salts which acted freely. The witness considered the patient in great danger; had formed his opinion about softening of the brain at no one visit; he could not say that the patient could speak plainly and coherently during his illness. Mrs. **Gardiner** usually attended the deceased; her daughter, Mrs. **Graff**, was also frequently present. The witness considered the patient as fatally ill on the second day. He had made no suggestions relative to Mrs. **Gardiner's** conduct. He believed the deceased died of softening of the brain and a general breaking down of the system. Considered it doubtful whether a man could be in possession of a vigorous mind and die of softening of the brain. He had noticed that Capt. **Alexander** was gradually breaking down some time before his final illness.

Prof. **Echeverria** was recalled, and at the request of the Coroner, stated that if death had been caused by poison, there might be many substances used which would leave no trace in the remains after several months had elapsed.

Mr. **Redfield** asked that **Rose King**, the domestic in the employ of Mrs. **Gardiner**, might be produced as a witness, since her testimony was important.

Dr. **Shine**—She is not present, though a subpœna was served upon her to appear to-day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. **Redfield**—Her evidence is important, and unless we have her here I do not think the case can be closed.

Mr. **Armstrong**—Why was she let out of the House of Detention? You kept her there seven weeks, and if she was so important a witness why is she not produced? It is to cause more delay and detain my clients. There is no testimony produced before this jury to warrant the detention of the accused for an instant. It was a charge of poisoning, and the charge had not been sustained.

Coroner **Flynn**—You have heard the Professor testify that there are many poisons that can be used and leave no trace, so your objection falls to the ground.

Mr. **Armstrong**—Well, we do not want any adjournment. We are here, and always have been ready to confront any witnesses that may be produced. If an adjournment is decided upon, I demand that the **Gardiners** be released upon their own recognizances.

Coroner **Flynn**—I spoke to the District Attorney about taking bail and he objected to such a course.

Mr. **Redfield**—I consider **Rose King** a very important witness, and she has not yet been examined because insinuations had already been thrown out.

Mr. **Armstrong**—Well, you have the custody of the witness; why don't you bring her forward? My clients have been waiting seven weeks for this examination, and wish it to proceed.

Mr. **Redfield**—My client, Mrs. **Burke**, has been waiting for eleven months, and has not yet got her money.

Mr. **Armstrong**—There is no question of money here; it is a case of poison.

Mr. **Redfield**—We have heard that there would be great difficulty in finding **Rose King**.

Mr. **Armstrong**—Your insinuation is harmless, for you let the girl go—not we.

Coroner **Flynn**—It is a very singular affair. I gave a commitment of the witness to the House of Detention, and now she is at liberty. I don't understand it, and I must investigate the matter.

Mrs. **Gardiner**—If you will allow me to speak, I will state that **Rose** told me in the court-yard that Dr. **Shine** had discharged her.

Coroner **Flynn**—Dr. **Shine** had no right to do any thing of the kind. I find that I must adjourn the case in order to find out all about this matter, and issue an attachment for the person of the missing witness.

Mrs. **Burke**—I know why she is not here, and I won't stand it.

Considerable further discussion ensued regarding the dispositions of the prisoners, several persons of respectability offering bail on their personal assurance that the accused would respond to any call for their presence, and Mr. **Gardiner** made a piteous appeal for his release. The Coroner refused to release them and adjourned the case until Monday at noon. Several of the jurors expressed their dissatisfaction at the non-result of the examination and left the room in high displeasure.

Employment for Women—A Working Woman's Protective Union Already Established—The Work and its Operations.

At the Working Woman's Convention, held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on Thursday, among the resolutions adopted was one in reference to forming a Labor Exchange in New-York whereby working women could be assisted in procuring employment. It was probably unknown to the framers of the resolutions that such an institution is already in operation in this City, and for many years has been doing good service in this particular field. It is maintained by an association known as the Working Women's Protective Union, and is located at No. 48 Bleecker-street. The Union was established in 1863. Rooms opened Feb. 15, 1864, and since its organization over three thousand women have annually procured employment through its instrumentality. In 1868 a charter was obtained and such other steps taken as were calculated to extend its sphere of usefulness. The present President is Mr. **John D. Wolfe**, elected in the place of Judge **Daly**, who resigned a year ago, and who had held the office from the organization of the work. Mr. **Moses S. Beach** is Treasurer. An important function of the Union is the collection of wages for those who have been imposed upon by dishonest employers. This is done without charge to the employe, and the same pains taken for the collection of a small sum as for that of a large one. Over $1,600 were thus saved last year for poor women who would otherwise have been defrauded of the reward of their labor. In this connection it may be well to mention that it was through the instrumentality of this organization, and upon facts and figures which were furnished by it, that the Legislature of 1867 passed the bill giving to those who labor for a living the right to bring a suit for a sum less than $15, and upon the entry of judgment allowing execution against the person, affixing a penalty of five days' imprisonment if the judgment is not satisfied. The bill was introduced by Mr. **John J. Bradley**, of this City, at that time and now a member of the Assembly, and at the solicitation of the friends of the Bleecker-street Union.

New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

We are gratified to learn, from a source on which reliance can be placed, that the effects of the recent conflagration at the above-named institution are by no means so disastrous as we had reason to anticipate, and that the energy and perseverance of the Superintendent, Dr. **Albert Dey**, have been attended with such success that the damages suffered have been so far repaired that the business of the establishment continues to be conducted without any interference with the comforts of the numerous inmates of the asylum; and further, that additional patients can be received as usual.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, which started for New-Orleans yesterday, was unable to get her full crew, owing to the strike among seamen. She sailed with a crew of ten inferior men, while the full complement is eighteen.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Adolph Marks, salesman for **Vogel Brothers**, at No. 128 Church-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice **Hogan**, on a charge of larceny from his employers. Mr. **Louis Vogel** testified that on Friday night he placed $605 in the safe, and carefully locked it. Yesterday morning he opened the safe, and saw the money there. **Marks** came in soon after and sat down near the safe. He was then seen to place his hand in the safe as if in search of something, and soon after left the store. Scarcely five minutes after his departure the money was missed, and **Marks** did not return for over two hours, when he was arrested. None of the money was found in his possession. The Magistrate decided to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial.

James Creighton, aged fifty, a native of Ireland, and residing at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway, died at Bellevue Hospital on Thursday. The *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from corrosive poison. It appears that the Police brought the deceased from the Western Dispensary to the hospital, where it was supposed he was suffering from *delirium tremens*, and ordered into a cell for safe keeping. He died two hours after. Exactly how the poison was administered, or from whom procured, is at present unknown, though it is supposed the man swallowed it with suicidal intent. Coroner **Rollins** proposes to make an investigation in the case today.

A young German named **Charles Smith**, living in Bayard-street, was charged before Commissioner **Shields**, yesterday, with having passed a counterfeit $20 note on the Market National Bank upon a lager-beer dealer named **Schneider**, doing business in the Bowery. The accused told Assistant District Attorney **Purdy** that he had passed the bill for a man named **George Brown**, but that he was unaware of its character at the time. He was held for examination.

Yesterday Commissioner **Shields** discharged **Arthur Lewis** and **Frank Speer**, the two youths whose fast exploits in opening letters and attending sporting exhibitions got them into trouble with their employers, for want of jurisdiction in their case. Their offence was found to come under the State criminal laws. **Lewis** has been sent to the Truant Home by his parents.

Hon. **James G. Blaine**, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was entertained at a breakfast yesterday morning by several members of the Union League Club. Among those present were J. S. Shultz, Esq., President of the Club, Hon. John A. Griswold, Elliot C. Cowdin, Isaac H. Bailey and Wm. H. Fogg.

At the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, the annual examination of the pupils of Mr. M. **Krauskopf's** Institute, No. 606 Fifth-street, took place yesterday afternoon. A goodly number of parents and friends of the pupils were present, and the latter gave satisfactory evidence of their progress in the English and German branches, in which they are instructed. The school numbers about sixty pupils, boys and girls, who are under the charge of Mr. **Krauskopf**, Principal, and three assistant teachers.

It was repeated yesterday that **Richard B. Caldwell**, the drawback conspirator and alleged confederate of **Samuel T. Blatchford**, had arrived in this City in the custody of a United States officer. On inquiry it was found that the only ground for the rumor was the fact that the Government momentarily expected the extradition of **Caldwell**. The accused is now in Toronto.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at their rooms, No. 63 William-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. **William E. Dodge** presiding, when they re-elected Capt. **Ambrose Snow**, whose term of office had expired, Commissioner of Pilots for the term of two years.

Prof. **Ritter** proposes to repeat his valuable lectures on the "History of Music," at Association Hall, during the month of April. These lectures, when delivered at Weber's Hall a few weeks ago, received the enthusiastic praise of the audiences to whom they were read, and the universal commendation of the Press.

On Feb. 4 the rectifying establishment of Messrs. **Trott & Renny** was seized by Collector **Ford**, of Brooklyn, on charges of fraud presented by Collector **Bailey**. Mr. **Ford**, after examining the case, concluded that the charges could not be sustained; he therefore determined to raise the seizure. At Mr. **Bailey's** earnest request, Mr. **Ford** delayed withdrawing his men until yesterday afternoon, when Mr. **Bailey** not having come forward with the promised evidence, the premises and goods were released.

By request of Mayor **Hall**, Marshal **Tooker** has made an investigation as to whether any danger is likely to ensue from the exhibition of a scene at Wallack's, in which a building appears in flames. The Marshal, after a thorough investigation of the manner in which the scene is set, and the whole *modus operandi* thereof, reports that no danger can ensue from the exhibition of this scene, provided the "supes" do their duty.

A numerously attended meeting of the City expressmen was held last evening at their rooms, Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, for the purpose of calling for the abolition of the requirement of monthly returns to the Internal Revenue Department, which are now imposed upon them, and claiming equal privileges with the cartmen, who are exempt from such restrictions. A resolution was adopted declaring the enforcement of the returns to be an injustice and calling on the authorities for its discontinuance.

Benoni Howard, the alleged dealer in counterfeit one cent proprietary stamps, was held in $10,000 bail before Commissioner **Shields**, yesterday, on a new complaint, charging him with having procured counterfeit plates of revenue stamps.

Assistant District Attorney **Blunt** prosecuted a number of prisoners before Justices **Hogan**, **Scott** and **McQuade**, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. There were no cases of any special importance on the calendar.

The exhibition of the new large organ for the First Church of Orange, N. J., will take place at the manufactory of **Henry Erben**, Wooster-street, near Canal, on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th inst., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

A fire was caused yesterday by the bursting of a retort in the chemical laboratory of **Jacoby & Co.**, No. 72 William-street, but only a damage of $100 resulted, in consequence of the promptness of the firemen in answering the alarm.

The Police of this City made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, March 5, 253; Sunday, March 6, 143; Monday, March 7, 177; Tuesday, March 8, 223; Wednesday, March 9, 173; Thursday, March 10, 212; Friday, March 11, 130; total, 1,321.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still births, 45; births, 408; marriages, 203; deaths, 470, exclusive of the public institutions, which were not reported to the office of the Register.

The second annual ball of the letter carriers will take place at Apollo Hall on Monday evening, the 21st inst. In behalf of this faithful and efficient body of public servants, we cannot but hope that the occasion will be one of great enjoyment, and in every way a success.

The editor of the *Irish American*, Mr. **Meehan**, is in much the same condition as he has been for the last few days. He is doing as well as can be expected.

Mary Murray, aged eighty, fell dead yesterday in front of her residence, in Fifty-sixth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Coroner notified.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church will assemble on the 6th proximo at the Seventh-street Church, in this City. The sessions will be presided over by Bishop **Janes**, and it is expected that over 180 ministers will be present.

The Deputy Sheriff **McManus** conducted himself so ferociously in Sing Sing on awaking from his drunken stupor that he was speedily handcuffed and fined $25.

The steamer *Smidt* was taken to the dock of its owners at Hoboken for repairs yesterday afternoon. Workmen will commence upon her to-morrow.

Mr. H. H. **Leeds**, of the firm of **Leeds & Miner**, died at his residence, No. 7 East Forty-third-street, yesterday morning, of heart disease.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Assessors met yesterday forenoon, when a petition from **Thomas H. White** for exemption from personal tax was denied. The personal tax of **John H. Wheatley**, as executor for late W. P. **Howell**, was canceled. An exemption of $1,000 on lot No. 17, block No. 296, Eighteenth Ward map, was allowed. A tax in error on lots Nos. 77 to 81 was canceled. A resolution was adopted directing the clerks in the office of the Board to remain at their duties from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. up till the 1st of May.

Another respite has been granted to **Owen Hand**. Owing to a motion made some time ago by his counsel, Ex-Judge **Moore**, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, the case will now go before Judge **Barnard** at the Court of Appeals, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. **Hand** was therefore not forthcoming at Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning.

Gerald, the hero of the poker assault on Friday evening, was discharged by Justice **Delmar**, yesterday morning, on account of the assaulted party failing to identify him.

John McClinty, of No. 34 Hudson-avenue, alleges that on leaving the liquor saloon of **James Nevins**, No. 13 Hudson-avenue, on Friday evening, he was followed by three men, who, on reaching the corner of Hudson and Marshall streets, knocked him down, and after severely beating him, robbed him of a silver watch, valued at $16, and escaped. He did not identify his assailants.

At 11½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the premises of **Rosenberg & Morgan**, hatters, No. 2 Myrtle-avenue. A posse of Police officers from the neighboring Precinct rushed to the spot, broke in the door, and promptly suppressed what in a few minutes would have become a serious conflagration.

A horse and wagon, with five barrels of whisky, are at Stagg-street Station-house unclaimed, being the result of a capture made by Assistant Assessor **Hubbell**.

It is understood that the Assessor will request the United States District Attorney to release **Peter Flynn**, at present held on a charge of selling cigars without a license. **Flynn** appears to have been ignorant of the law, and will probably escape by paying the license and costs.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, a colored man, named **Geo. Wallace**, charged with bigamy, and **Patrick Mooney**, accused of stealing lead pipe, were set at liberty, the Grand Jury having failed to find indictments against them.

LONG ISLAND.

The Teachers' Institute for the Second Assembly District of Queens County was in session during Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at the Town Hall, Flushing, in charge of School Commissioner **Wm. H. Peckham**. On Friday evening the Institute had a session in connection with the Flushing Literary Society, District Attorney **Downing**, Surrogate **Covert**, **Wm. D. Bradley** and others, participated in the exercises, which consisted of a discussion, the reading of essays and selections, music, &c.

The Long Island Railroad Company were compelled last Thursday, by Justice **Price**, of Patchogue, to pay $120 for losing a trunk belonging to a passenger.

Elkonah Soper, of Northport, and **Henry A. Holmes**, of Orient, have been appointed by Gov. **Hoffman** as Loan Commissioners in and for Suffolk County.

The examination of one of the horse thieves at Flushing took place before Justice **McKenna** on Friday evening, the District Attorney, **Benj. W. Downing**, appearing for the prosecution, and **Wm. D. Bradley**, Esq., for the prisoner, **David Jorft**. The examination showed that the evidence was insufficient to hold the prisoner, and he was discharged. The other prisoner, **McIntyre**, was remanded for further examination.

A few days since the schooner *Jason*, Capt. **Small**, arrived at Flushing with a load of lumber for a firm in that place. On Tuesday the load was discharged, and the Captain went to New-York to engage a towboat to tow his vessel to the City. After engaging the boat he started on his return to Flushing and has not since been heard from. A number of friends have been searching for him, and reports are current that the Captain was last seen in Hunter's Point.

Last Friday night, as the 6½ train was leaving Hunter's Point, and a short distance from Dutch Kills, a shot was fired through the car, barely missing a number of passengers, the train being a heavily loaded one.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

As the time for holding the Spring elections for town officers in Westchester County approaches, the politicians show considerable activity, especially in the town of East Chester, where the friends of the several candidates for Supervisor are working with great energy in their preparation for the contest. The question of boulevard improvements will contribute largely to the excitement of the contest. The Republicans are by no means unanimous in their views as regards the expediency of nominating a "party" man, and there is evidently as great a division in the ranks of the unterrified as to who shall be their standard-bearer. On the Democratic side the Hon. G. D. **Lawrence** will probably get the regular nomination for Supervisor, and some Republicans interested in the completion of the boulevards will doubtless vote for him; while the name of **Edward Martin**, Democratic, and an ex-Supervisor of the town, has been brought forward as the candidate of those favoring a strictly economical administration of the affairs of the town. The Republicans having failed to induce Mr. **John M. Masterton** to accept the office of Supervisor again, are at present undecided as to what course they will pursue. The town elections occur on the last Tuesday of the present month.

A genteel looking stranger, giving the name of M. C. **Davis**, hired a fine horse and carriage of Mr. **Carr**, a livery stable keeper in Morrisania, a few days ago, on the pretense of viewing some neighboring estates which he desired to purchase. Having got possession of the team he made off for Tarrytown, but stopping at Newburg to have the horse fed and the buggy cleaned, Mr. **Carr's** name was discovered on the latter, and suspicion was excited as to the honesty of the enterprising Jehu. Further investigation resulted in the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the stolen property.

NEW-JERSEY.

A bold conspiracy to escape has been discovered among the prisoners confined in the Essex County Jail. Some of them were daily obliged to get material for their work in an old cellar of the establishment, and while so engaged ostensibly they succeeded, with the aid of a hammer and a runner of a skate, in boring a hole 6 inches square through a wall 12 inches in thickness. A fellow prisoner revealed their plans, and the lovers of liberty were transferred to a dungeon, and put on short allowance. The inmates being prohibited the use of tobacco, a woman was detected the other day with three papers of the weed concealed in her waterfall, which she was endeavoring to convey to her imprisoned sister.

As a New-York train was about leaving Elizabeth, on Friday afternoon, a respectable looking stranger ran hastily up to the ticket agent, Mr. **Davis**, and, presenting a loaded revolver at him, demanded a ticket for New-York. He received the ticket, left the revolver with the terrified agent, and jumped on the cars as they were moving off. The stranger returned in the evening, apologized to Mr. **Davis** for his conduct, excusing himself by averring that on arriving at the depot he missed his pocket-book, and his presence being peremptorily required in New-York, resorted to this desperate stratagem for procuring a ticket. He paid for his ticket, got back his revolver, and, thanking Mr. **Davis**, departed.

Owing to the fact that the Central Railroad Company had, by mistake, neglected to credit them for overwork, the laborers in the freight department, in Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, struck. As soon as the mistake had been made known, it was rectified, and they received the proper amounts. They nevertheless announced that the strike would continue. Most of the would be strikers resumed work yesterday morning.

Patrick McDermott was yesterday held by Justice **White**, of Hoboken, in $2,000 bail to answer a charge of rape preferred by a girl named **Theresa Claff**. The affidavit upon which the warrant for his arrest was issued alleges that the accused induced his accuser under false pretences to accompany him to a house of prostitution in this City, where he accomplished his purpose.

Dr. **Steenman**, of Hoboken, who, it was thought, would die in consequence of injuries received at the hands of one **George Deede**, has been pronounced to be out of danger. **Deede** has, in consequence, been released from confinement in $500 bail.

Last evening **Elizabeth**, the wife of **Patrick Geary**, residing on South Eighth-street, Jersey City, becoming disgusted with the world, made a terrible effort to end her existence by cutting her abdomen with a razor so that the intestines protruded. Four physicians, who attended the unfortunate woman, pronounced her recovery hopeless. She has no family, but herself and husband have been addicted to intemperance. Coroner **Burns** called to see her, and in answer to certain queries, she told him she was tired of life and wished to get out of this miserable world.

Navigation has been temporarily impeded on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, about three miles above Trenton, by a breakage in the feeder. Business on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad was also hindered for a short time at that place.

The Republicans of Bloomfield have made the following nominations: Judge of Election, Charles M. Davis; Assessor, Joseph K. Oakes; Collector, Joseph A. Davis, Jr.; Chosen Freeholders, Horace Dodd, Augustus T. Morris; Overseer of the Poor, William R. Hall. During the past year $43,488 74 were received and $44,196 18 disbursed by the Township Committee.

A woman suffrage meeting, under the auspices of the Essex County Woman Suffrage Association, will be held in the Town Hall at Springfield, near Millburn, next Thursday evening.

Fishermen are busily engaged in searching for the remains of the man supposed to have been murdered last week by being thrown into the river at Bay Bridge.

Meeting of the Cuban League—An Address to be Decided Upon—A Mass Meeting to be Held.

The Cuban League met at Delmonico's last evening, Gen. M. T. **McMahon** presiding. There were about fifty gentlemen in attendance. At the opening of the meeting the names of Mr. **John D. Cisco** and Mr. **James M. Selover** were mentioned in connection with the position of Treasurer. Subsequently Gen. **Darling** reported a list of 500 new names on the Cuban petition. An address in behalf of Cuba was read by Col. **Ethan Allen**, which was the occasion of a warm discussion, in which Col. Allen, Mr. Douglas Taylor, Gen. Hayes, Gen. McMahon, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. Van Allen and others took part. The address was finally adopted, after being somewhat modified and revised. It was decided to hold a grand mass meeting on Monday evening, April 4, and the following members were selected to make the necessary arrangements: Gen. Gordon Granger, Maj. James Haggerty, Mr. Douglas Taylor, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Abram Duryee, Mr. Bernard Casserly, Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Gen. C. K. Graham, Col. Ethan Allen, Gen. C. W. Darling, Col. W. W. Hoes, Gen. J. W. Hawes, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart, Mr. J. M. Marcias, Capt. E. A. Raymond, Gen. J. M. Davis, and Mr. John Dakey. After appointing Gen. C. W. **Darling** as Treasurer, and making arrangements to have the address of the League forwarded to the principal newspapers throughout the country, the meeting adjourned.

HUDSON RIVER.

The Ice Blockade—Navigation Under Difficulties.

The ice blockade, which has so long and successfully impeded navigation, has at last been broken up as far as Poughkeepsie. The greatest barrier was from West Point to Pollipel's Island. At this place the immense masses of floating pieces from all the open upper Hudson had floated down, being driven together by the force of wind and current and wedged or dovetailed in a solid field. The propeller *City of Newburg*, which had forced a passage through six inches of ice for three miles last Friday week, and reached this tremendous ice wall, abandoned all attempts to break through and drew off with difficulty to the wharf at Garrison's. Friday morning the propeller *R. L. Hasbrouck*, with the barge *Minnisink*, of Messrs. **Ramsdell** & Co.'s line, in tow, left her wharf at Newburg, and proceeded down the bay. On arriving at Pollipel's Island the ice was entered and progress became difficult. It was only by backing and driving on again with a tremendous rush against the ice that she could make any advance. This method was followed up, backing and leaping forward with a great crash all day, but a few feet of progress being made at each attempt. At night the situation became almost hopeless. It seemed next to impossible to get down the river any further. Still the struggle was maintained with plucky determination. Finally at a late hour the vessel became powerless to move, her paddles having been completely wedged in above and below by great cakes and bowlders of ice. Poles and pikes were then put in requisition. These were thrust down to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and yet down as far as that the icy foundations were felt. From midnight until daylight no progress was made. But at 5 o'clock the ice underneath was poled away and the engines again set in motion. The contest was then renewed with greater force, the vessel backing and crashing on again. All day this was continued with dogged perseverance, very slow advance being made. At 3 o'clock she passed Magazine Point. At about 4 the end was accomplished, Cold Spring and Cornwall were passed, and the last icy wall broken up. With flags flying, whistles blowing, and cheers from along the shore, she moved steadily and proudly down past West Point into clearer water, where there are no great obstructions. The *City of Newburg*, seeing the progress of her rival, at once came out and passed safely up, and arrived at her wharf (**Alsdorf & Skidmore's**) at Newburg at 5 o'clock, amid salutes, cheers and other demonstrations along shore.

Notwithstanding the severe strain upon the machinery and the heavy concussions against the ice, neither of the boats received any damage. There are no serious impediments to navigation below Cold Spring, nor between that place and Poughkeepsie. The river above the latter named point is yet effectually closed, the ice being from seven to ten inches in thickness. The cold snap of the last three days and nights has added much to the strength of the blockade at Crummell's; and although the Newburg navigators declare their determination to persist in making regular trips, it is quite probable that the passage along Magazine Point, Pollipel's Island and Cornwall will be locked up again impenetrably from the effect of last night's nipping frost.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 12—9 P. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
New-Orleans	S. W.	Raining	70
Richmond	S. W.	Raining	58
Washington	E.	Raining	38
Baltimore	E.	Raining	33
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	28
New-York	N. E.	Raining	29
Boston	N. E.	Snowing	
Portland	N. E.	Snowing	
St. John, N. B.	—	Clear, cold	
Port Hastings	—	Clear	
Albany	N. E.	Snowing	
Buffalo	—	Snowing	
Detroit	—	Cloudy	
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	
Cincinnati	—	Clear, mild	

[Advertisement.]

The Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, Opposite Bond-street.—The proprietors of this wonderful and successful enterprise wish to inform its patrons that they will open Monday, March 14, with the largest and most elegant stock of goods that has ever been exposed at the original dollar store. They feel thankful to the public for the liberal manner in which they have patronized the dollar store from the beginning. The store has now been in successful operation for about two years. In that time they have had five competitors and imitators on Broadway, all of whom have failed. We now stand alone, as we did in the beginning. There is no imitation for the genuine—none but the genuine can imitate itself. The success of the dollar store has by far exceeded the expectations of the proprietors, and as it is to the public they are indebted for their success, and as a mark of gratitude the proprietors will sell to each of the regular patrons of the dollar store a beautiful steel plate engraving of the "Marriage of Pocahontas" for one dollar, the regular price of which is $7. The sale of these engravings will commence Monday, March 14, at the original dollar store, No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-street.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 12—*In steam-ship India, for Glasgow and Derry.*—John Reid, Capt. Clement P. Jayne, Misses Elizabeth and Jessie Caldwell, Andrew Ralston, wife, daughter and 3 sons, Thos. Blair, U. S. A., Mrs. Ellen Munn, Ed. Hodder, Chas. D. Young, James Grant, John Caldwell, Michael Hensella, Jeannette Nassmill, and others in steerage.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. Allen McLane, child and servant, Mrs. Smiley, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Butler, Miss Hattie L. Cummings, Mrs. Holdridge, Miss Chrystie, Mrs. Tillotson and servant, George G. Hastings, J. T. Wagner, A. E. Stillman, C. E. Heuberer, Mrs. H. M. Huberer, Miss C. Long, L. Harris, John Sheridan, Charles H. Longbottom, Jacob Johnson and wife, Henry Wells, Esq., Mr. Williams, Philip Merideth and wife, Geo. B. Floyd, Mrs. R. K. Sterling, D. McDonald, J. N. Mott, Miss M. T. Carr, H. Bailey Walker, Mrs. O. N. Keene.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Chas. A. Lawyer, Mrs. Mary Ryan, E. M. Hurnstone, C. C. Brooks, Geo. Herrick, H. Salisbury, G. W. Blake and lady, S. F. Weeks, Mrs. G. C. Clark and child, S. W. Thompson, lady and 2 children, F. H. Williams.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 16 | Sun sets..... 6 04 | Moon sets.. 3 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 48 | Gov. Island. 4 37 | Hell Gate.. 5 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Gates, Galveston March 1, via Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse., &c., to Phillips & Brown.

Ship Trimountain, Williams, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Experienced strong W. gales with heavy head seas most of the passage; split sails and blew away foretopmast staysail, and stove forward hatch-house, broke head rails, and did other damage.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Bluenose, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Eettie, Cardiff, Feb. 9, with 757 tons railroad iron to order; vessel to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Came a northern passage, and had fine weather. Feb. 11, lat. 48 59, lon. 11 28, saw an abandoned bark with fore mast head and main top gallant yard gone. Had evidently been ran into, as she was cut down on her port from her cat head to the windlass; bulwarks and after house gone, through which the sea was making a clean breach; she apparently had not been long in that condition; as it was blowing heavy at the time she could not have been boarded, and she had no name on her; it could not be ascertained who she was. March 10, lat. 40 3, lon. 12 15, spoke schr. Western Star, from Cardenas for Boston, having on board Capt. Sanders and crew of brig Highland Nancy, hence for Mayaguez, P. R., which was run into by the schr. Western Star on the morning of the 9th inst., at 1 A. M.; took Capt. Sanders and two sailors on board and brought them to this port, the crew of the brig being mostly disabled by the collision. She also lost all of her spars.

Bark Annie, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Jas. Edmiston & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Hannah G., (of St. John, N. B.,) Atkinson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with fresh N. gales; split foretopgallant sail, mainsail and middle staysail, and carried away chain bolts.

Brig Mary Scott, (of London,) Cunha, London 55 ds., in ballast to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Had heavy weather; lost maintopgallantsail and flying jib. The M. S. hails from London and flies the Portuguese flag.

Brig M. A. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matthews, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Had a continuation of S. W. and W. gales; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Merriwa, (of Portland,) Waterhouse, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Pond & Sage—vessel to master. Had light N. winds to Hatteras, thence was 4 ds. with strong N. W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig Martha, of and for Portland, Me.; bark Plyades, (Br.,) do.; schr. David Babcock, for New-York.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emery, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Providence.

Schr. Emily, Merrill, Stamford.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Southport.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, New-Haven.

Schr. Freddie L. Porter, (of Provincetown,) Small, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to [illegible] & Co.—vessel to E. Crowell. Had fine weather; 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brigs Nellie Husted, Maria Crowell and Clara Bell, (Br.,) all for New-York.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, (of Brookhaven,) Jones, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong N. gales; 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, for Elizabethport.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, E. N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; City of London and France, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; Paraguay, for London; Ariadne, for Galveston, via Key West; Western Metropolis, Mariposa and Ledona, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12.—Arr. ship Fortuna, from Calcutta; barks Anna Walsh, from New-Orleans; R. B. Walker, Elizabethport; Ephraim Williams, Mobile; brigs Constantine, San Domingo; Adelaide, Port-au-Prince; Mary Stewart, Cardenas; L. W. Eaton, Aguadilla; schrs. Lucy Ames, Savannah; S. S. Hudson, Galveston; Charles Comery, Jacksonville; Martha Weeks, do.; Rising Sun, Georgetown, S. C.; Anna E. Glover, Charleston.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 11, A. M.—Arr. schrs. L. M. Jenkins, Boston for Rappahannock River, Va.; Teresa D. Baker, Tangier for Boston.

Sld. brig Nazarene; schrs. Millie Washburn, A. S. Wiley, Clara Rankin, Snow Bird, (Br.,) N. B. Hawes, C. M. Hopkins, American Chief, Percy, Admiral, Mary Weaver, Yankee Lass, Emeline Haight, Mary Steele, Ada Herbert, R. R. Higgins, F. L. Smith, Calvin, Rattler, James H. Moore, John M. Broomall, Julia and Martha, Mansfield, John W. Hall, L. M. Jenkins, Teresa D. Baker.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Off the port, schr. E. McLain, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 12.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Frances Jane, from Rio; John Freeman, Pernambuco; Wild Horse, Ponce; Hampden, Martinique; Annie Coleman, Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—Arr. schrs. Coquette, from Baracoa; Sarah Fish, New-York.

Cld. steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Fannie, Baltimore; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Magnet, Liverpool; bark Grace, Havre; schr. J. Simonson, Montevideo.

Spoken, &c.

Lord Clarendon—Br. brig, from Algoa Bay for Boston, was seen March 3, lat. 35 25, lon. 64 39.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, (late Australasian,) from New-York March 2, arr. here today. All well.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.

THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000,
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

REMOVAL.
HAINES BROTHERS beg leave to inform their patrons and public generally that they have removed their ware rooms and piano-renting business to their new large and elegant warehouse, Nos. 356 to 372 2d av., corner 21st-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN
LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS
DIAPERS, CRASHES.
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
Irish Linens at 25c. per yard and upward.
Table Damasks at 30c. per yard and upward.
Table Napkins at 75c. per dozen and upward.
Linen Towels at $1 per dozen and upward.
Nursery Diapers at $1 25 per piece.
Russia Crashes at 8c. per yard.
All the above are just purchased under the pressure of the market, on account of the great decline in gold, and in nearly every instance are as cheap as if gold was at par today.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
WHITE GOODS
purchased on the same advantageous terms. Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Percales, Bishop Lawns, Piques, Marseilles.
Jaconet Muslins from 10c. per yard upward.
Plaid and striped Muslins from 12c. upward.
Bishops Lawns at 12½c. per yard upward.
White Marseilles at 20c. per yard upward.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

SPRAGUE'S PRINTS.
All the new styles of these
POPULAR PRINTS, only 10c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1870,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, TO
Prof. JULIUS E. MEYER,
under the auspices of his pupils and assisted by Miss Lina Luckhardt, (pupil of S. B. Mills,) pianist, and members of the New-York Glee and Madrigal Society. Mr. C. Werner, violoncello. Antonio L. Mora, organist.
Doors open at 7, concert at 7¾. Tickets $1; for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the Hall, and box office, Tuesday evening.